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STATE POLITICS.

THE SITUATION IN ONEIDA COUNTY.

HOW A DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLYMAN SECURED HIS ELECTION—VOTES IN RETURN FOR CANAL WATER—SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS — CHARACTER OF THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

UTICA, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 7, 1875.

The Republicans of the Oneida district, in common with their brethren in other parts of the State, are displaying a marked determination to ignore professional politicians and to nominate new men. They have been particularly careful in their selections of candidates to fill county and legislative offices, and there is good reason to believe that their efforts will be rewarded with the most gratifying results. In former years the party, having grown over confident because of its long and uninterrupted lease of power, was sometimes indifferent to these minor details, and trusting for success to the strength of an unexceptionable State ticket, thoughtlessly nominated incompetent and even bad men for local offices. In the opinion of one of the keenest political observers in the State it was this thoughtlessness which caused the unexpected defeat of the party last year. Whatever may be the result of the present canvass, the Republicans of Oneida will not have reason to find fault with themselves on this score. They have placed their very best candidates in the field, and for even the most unimportant offices have nominated gentlemen of undoubted honesty and ability. The Democrats of the county, unfortunately for themselves, have not succeeded so well as their political rivals. Just before the campaign they talked a great deal regarding "a reform movement," "new men in office," "honesty in politics," and the other similar topics that have recently become fashionable among them; but when the time came to make nominations they readily forgot all about their promises and placed on their ticket the names of all their old party hacks and political hangers-on. Perhaps they should not be blamed for this, for of course their stock of available men is very small—so small, indeed, that they are sometimes obliged to nominate renegade Republicans, as in the case of Richard U. Sherman, who is running for member of Assembly in the First District of this county. Notwithstanding this scarcity of good men, however, and notwithstanding the fact that ability of a high order is not expected in a Democratic representative, it does seem to the respectable citizens of this county that the leaders of the party named might at least place honest men before the people. Even this, however, they have failed to do, many of their candidates having reputations which are far from enviable. A notice of the character of one of their nominees will serve to illustrate the standing of the others who consent to go into a political campaign in his company.

A MODEL DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

Silas T. Ives is the name of the person to whom I refer, and if certain disgraceful stories about him are true—and they have not been denied—there is no doubt that he would fittingly represent the constituency that nominated him. Mr. Ives has been selected as the Democratic candidate for the Assembly in the Second Oneida District. The many wild reports and rumors that are in circulation regarding him I will not relate. Every statement which I make is supported by the best of testimony, sworn testimony which can be produced at any moment. From the evidence to which I refer it seems that Mr. Ives was last year a candidate for the position to which he again aspires. At that time, knowing his own weakness, and fearing for the results of the campaign, he was exceedingly anxious to secure the support of certain large manufacturing establishments doing business in his district. Chief among these was the Clinton Iron Works, a company which at the time mentioned was in great need of water to carry on the business of its factory. Ives, being aware of their condition, went to the managers of the company and told them that if they would use their influence to secure his election he would obtain for them the privilege of using the waters of the Chenango Canals. The managers of the company knowing that the canals were low, and all the water in them needed for the use of the State, doubted his ability to do what he promised. Mr. Ives then assured them that he had control of the canal lock-tenders through his friend Mr. Bennett, the Superintendent of this division, and that he had all necessary authority to grant them the privilege which he promised. Still the Directors of the company were skeptical, when, according to the testimony, Ives produced telegrams, or what he claimed were telegrams, authorizing him to let the company use the waters of the State. The Directors, doubting no longer, entered into an agreement with Ives. They gave him the whole influence and support of their powerful organization, and in return for this assistance they made free use of the Chenango waters. Ives was elected, and shortly afterward the company was complained of and fined $1,000 for using the waters of the State canals in violation of law. Not the least significant feature of this scandalous transaction was recently brought out in testimony given by Bennett, the Canal Superintendent whose name Ives had used so freely in his fraud upon the company. It is exceedingly pertinent as to Ives' methods and morals, and shows clearly the way in which Democratic politicians conduct their campaigns. Mr. Bennett, in the evidence referred to, said that Ives never, either directly or indirectly, received his consent to use the waters of the canals, and up to election day he never communicated with him upon the subject.

WHAT MR. IVES ADMITTED.

After the election, however, Ives said in substance that he had drawn water and furnished it to the Clinton Iron Works for the purpose of securing votes. He stated also that his plan had worked well and that he had received all the votes he wanted. Mr. Bennett testifies further that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, Ives told him that he had offered money for the use of the water to Deputy Canal Commissioner Manchester. On hearing this, Bennett placed a number of his men to watch the works of the Clinton Company. They succeeded in arresting a number of the employes of the company who were engaged in drawing off the waters of the canal. They also arrested one lock-tender. Mr. Bennett says in his testimony that he then took the train for Syracuse, intending to see the Attorney General regarding the matter. While on the train he met Ives, who begged him not to push the case, promising to "take care of him" when he got to Albany. Bennett refused. In a subsequent conversation the Assemblyman stated to Mr. Bennett that he had to do "some pretty rough things" to secure his election. After reading the above statements, the public will doubtless agree with Mr. Ives as to the nature of the means he employed to secure his seat. According to the testimony of Superintendent Bennett, sworn testimony it will be remembered, which has never been contradicted, it appears that the "Hon." Ives has been guilty of bribery, falsehood, violation of State laws, and of stealing the water of the canals. Notwithstanding this, however, he went to Albany and kissing the Book of God, solemnly took the following oath:

"And I do further solemnly swear that I have not, directly or indirectly, paid, offered, or promised to pay, contributed or offered, or promised to contribute any money or other valuable thing as a consideration or reward for the giving or withholding of a vote at the election at which I was elected, and I have not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding of such vote."

It may be true that Mr. Ives did not think he was committing perjury when he took the above oath, and it may be that he was not aware of the fraudulent and unlawful character of his agreement with the iron company. It remains to be seen, however, in what light the transactions referred to are regarded by the people of the Second District of this county. They will give their opinion at the polls on election day, and there is good reason for the belief that it will be rendered in such language as will not be misunderstood by the somewhat obtuse Mr. Ives.

ONEIDA SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

In this district both political parties have made their nominations to the State Senate. It will be remembered that Mr. Lowery, the Republican Senator who so excellently represented the district in the last Senate, was elected by an overwhelming majority. It may be that the recollection of their defeat at that time has disheartened the Democratic leaders, for as yet they have made no efforts to organize their forces for the approaching contest. They have established no local head-quarters, and seem to have no energy and but little hope. John D. Kernan, son of the Senator, who was Chairman of their County Committee, as if dreading the coming defeat, resigned some time ago. His place is filled by Walter J. Martin, a gambler, and ward politician of the most approved Tammany stamp. Josiah K. Brown, who has been prevailed upon to take the nomination for Senator, is a very respectable man. He owns a mill and for some reason which I have been unable to learn, is called by his friends, "Brown the rural miller." This gentleman has never before been connected with politics, and it is generally understood that, being of an innocent and confiding turn of mind, he has been obliged to pay heavily for an honor which he did not seek. It is also stated that Mr. Brown, who is an honest, hard-working citizen, of good social standing, objects very much to being run, so to speak, by a man like Martin, and in consequence of the misunderstanding, there may be a division of the party.

Theodore S. Sayre, the Republican candidate for Senator, will receive the undivided and hearty support of his party. He is a man of large experience, great ability, and undoubted integrity. He has been qualified for the legislative duties which he will be called upon to perform by eight years of service in the Common Council of Utica. During this time he won for himself an enviable reputation as a municipal reformer, and in 1874, running as a Republican, he was elected Mayor of the city. He was voted for by the tax-payers of all parties, and received a majority of 423. The significance of this vote will be understood when I state that for many years Utica had been controlled by a Democratic government. It is claimed by Mr. Sayre's friends that he can again carry the city. Should he do so, his majority in the district cannot fall far short of one thousand votes. This is conceded by many Democrats.

H. C.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

THE CLOSING SPEECHES—THE REPUBLICANS GROWING MORE CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 8.—The Ohio canvass closes to-morrow night with several large meetings of both parties at the most important centres of the State. The Woodford-Ewing joint debates will close at this city. At Cincinnati there will be the closing Republican rally for Hamilton County. The Democrats announce a great mass meeting at Youngstown. At Cincinnati, Senators Dawes and Morton will speak. A few meetings will be held Monday night, but they will be comparatively unimportant, as Monday will be devoted to preparation for work at the polls the next day.

There has been no check of the Republican advance this week, and it is the universal opinion of Republicans that they have made steady gains. This is denied, of course, by the Democrats. Advices from all parts of the State are of a character to greatly encourage Republicans, who are now becoming enthusiastic in regard to majorities, some claiming 20,000 to 30,000. The most unfavorable estimates of the Republicans, made up by counties, give Hayes over ten thousand. The indications are most favorable for a Republican success, though Gov. Allen still makes his public boast of 50,000 majority for himself. In contrast with Allen's bragging, is the modesty and prudence of Hayes, who neither publicly nor privately gives any estimate of the result, though it is certain he is confident.

There is no room for doubt that fraudulent voting has been planned at Cincinnati. It is demonstrated that several thousands were added to the vote of Mayor Johnson last Spring, and by similar means, such as colonizing and repeating, frauds will be attempted this Fall. But still it is doubtful whether Allen can carry Hamilton County, and both parties, in their private estimate, put down that county as doubtful.

NEW BISHOPS IN CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 8.—The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Connecticut has given canonical consent to the consecration of Rev. J. C. Eccleston, D. D., Bishop elect of Iowa, and to the consecration of Rev. William E. McLaren, D. D. Bishop elect of Illinois.

DEDICATION OF A COLLEGE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 8.—The Tennessee Central College, of this city, was dedicated yesterday, the ceremonies being conducted by Rev. Dr. Rusk. Upon the platform were seated the officers of the college and of Fisk University, and several of the most prominent colored citizens. An address was delivered by Bishop Bowman.

THE COLORED CONVENTION AT AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 8.—The Colored Convention adjourned to-day. The resolutions condemning President Grant's appointments in Georgia were referred to the next political convention. The resolution declaring in favor of emigration to Africa was lost. The resolution thanking Judge Herschel V. Johnson was unanimously adopted. An Emigration Bureau was appointed to gather information of the best localities inside the State of Georgia for negroes to emigrate to. An address was adopted stating that there was no foundation for the insurrection reports; that they were gotten up by the Bourbon Democracy for political effect, and that the colored people of the State have no idea of originating any insurrectionary movement. The address also states that negroes are not given their rights; that Kuklux are rampant in Georgia; that colored men are not allowed to sit on juries, and that the colored people do not receive the protection of the courts.

TURKEY.

THE FOREIGN POWERS AND SERVIAN NEUTRALITY.

BELGRADE, Oct. 8.—The journals here state that the powers have issued a note declaring that they will not prevent the occupation of Servian territory by the Turks if Servia provokes it.

GERMANY.

RESIGNATION OF THE BAVARIAN MINISTRY NOT ACCEPTED BY THE KING.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A special telegram to the *Daily Telegraph* from Vienna says that news has been received there from Munich that the King of Bavaria has refused to accept the resignation of the Ministry, and a dissolution of the Chambers is probable.

INCENDIARY "MOLLY MAGUIRES."

GROWING POPULARITY OF THE DIVERSION OF BURNING COAL BREAKERS—A THIRD ATTEMPT YESTERDAY MORNING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Oct. 8.—Three incendiary fires on three successive nights, at collieries located in widely-separated sections of this coal region, have aroused public apprehensions of the existence of a new and dangerous course of action on the part of the secret band of desperadoes known as "Molly Maguires." The first was on Tuesday night, when a splendid new breaker attached to Graeber & Kemble's colliery at Locust Gap, in Northumberland County, was burned to the ground, causing a loss of $100,000. The second, on Wednesday night, was an attempt to burn the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's breaker, at West Brookside Colliery in the western end of this county. The blacksmith and carpenter shops, oil house, and fan house were burned, but by great exertions the breaker was saved.

The third fire occurred about 3 o'clock this morning at the William Penn Colliery, Shenandoah, also owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Company. Advantage was taken of the absence of the watchman in another part of his beat, and a fire started in a saw mill attached to the colliery. The watchman discovered the flames, but owing to the great quantity of inflammable material in the mill, was unable to check them single-handed. He therefore sounded the whistle and called out the workmen, who succeeded in saving the breaker. The mill was destroyed, causing a loss of about five thousand dollars.

In all these instances the fires were started at points where no fire had been used during the day, and the almost unanimous opinion in the several localities is that the "Molly Maguires" are carrying out an organized scheme of arson, while suspending, for the time being, their more desperate work of murder.

FAST PASSENGER TRAINS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD'S FAST THROUGH TRAINS—THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL ALSO TO RUN A TRAIN FROM CHICAGO TO NEW-YORK IN 26 HOURS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The inauguration of the Fast Mail trains between this city and New-York, and the natural competition which has been developed between the New-York Central and the Pennsylvania Road, has induced the latter to begin the transportation of passengers as well as mail in the same remarkably short time of transit. The Michigan Central being unable to carry mails, and finding that it is losing a great share of through Eastern passenger traffic by reason of this innovation of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is about to supplement the action of the latter road by starting a daily train through to New-York, to make the distance in twenty-six hours. The result of this will probably be a fast train over all the trunk lines, as Vanderbilt has notified Scott to discontinue his passenger practice or accept the alternative.

There will be no positive move in this direction until after the 12th inst., when a meeting of railway managers will be held here for the purpose of determining the running of passenger trains for the ensuing year. The Baltimore and Ohio Road have been negotiating with the Pullman Car Company to run their cars through to New-York from Chicago via Cleveland. It will be decided in a few days.

To-day at a meeting of general freight agents, in Chicago, fourth-class freight rates to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, were increased five cents per 100 pounds, to take effect next Monday.

THE AMERICAN BOARD.

CLOSING SESSION YESTERDAY—MEN GIVE MONEY AND WOMEN JEWELRY TO PAY OFF THE DEBT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 8.—The American Board of Foreign Missions closed its labors in this city today. The exercises were short. A repetetion of the contributions of the preceding day for the discharge of the large debt was indulged in. They wanted $20,000 more to balance accounts. The scene that ensued was an interesting and peculiar one—men sending up donations ranging from $3 to $100, and women taking bracelets from their arms and rings from their fingers and adding these to the general amount for the advancement of the missionary cause until $5,000 was realized. Missionaries who were about departing for their field of labors made parting addresses after the exercises, and just before adjournment the Secretary made a display of the trinkets contributed, and offered to sell them for currency, but a member of the convention suggesting that that was not a pawnbroker's shop, they were hustled out of sight.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest in the Upper Mississippi Valley and on the lakes, where cool north-west to north-east winds and partly cloudy weather prevail; northerly winds and stationary pressure prevail in the Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys, and thence to the Gulf, with cooler, clear weather, except in the Lower Missouri Valley, where rain has fallen; rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds, falling temperature, and partly cloudy weather in the Atlantic States. The rivers have fallen at Memphis, Vicksburg, Nashville, and Cincinnati, and risen at Chattanooga and Augusta.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lower lakes and the Atlantic States, rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds, cooler, clear or partly cloudy weather, with frequent frosts.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, stationary or falling temperature, partly cloudy or clear weather, and north-easterly to south-easterly winds, with possibly occasional rain from Texas to Tennessee.

For the Lower Missouri and the Upper Mississippi Valleys and the upper lakes, high but slowly falling barometer, higher temperature, increasing cloudiness, and occasional rain.

BANK FAILURE AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The Citizens' Bank, which went into liquidation here yesterday, was a small affair, and the news that its doors were closed created no stir whatever here, and hardly excited comment in the papers. Its capital stock is $50,000, and its liabilities $20,000. It has been in operation three years, and went into liquidation not from necessity, but from reasons of policy.

SCHURZ VS. PHILLIPS.

A SHARP ANSWER TO WENDELL PHILLIPS' LETTER.

THE CRUDITIES AND MISAPPREHENSIONS OF FINANCE PECULIAR TO PHILLIPS—WHAT BANK CHECKS SERVE IN TRADE—INFLATION AS A PROMOTER OF EXTRAVAGANCE, PROFLIGACY, AND CORRUPTION—THE EXAMPLES OF FRANCE AND GERMANY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 8.—The following is the reply of Gen. Carl Schurz to the letter of Wendell Phillips, recently published in the New-York *Herald*:

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8, 1875.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:

DEAR SIR: Last night I returned from Ohio and found your dispatch intimating a desire that I should promptly reply to the letter of Mr. Wendell Phillips, published in the New-York *Herald* of Oct. 6. I have just read that letter, and consider it scarcely necessary that I should answer it. Still, if you desire it, I will devote a few hours to the task. Mr. Phillips is not known as an elegant writer; but the tone of his letter is so flippantly offensive, so small and supercilious in personal attack, that I should have been inclined to consider it a hoax had I not found in it a fair collection of those crudities and startling misapprehensions of principles and facts distinguishing all Mr. Phillips' productions on the subject of finance. I will take up seriatim the four points of my speech which Mr. Phillips attempts to disprove.

BANK ACCOUNTS AND CHECKS.

First, I quoted the following passage from Gov. Allen's speech at Marietta: "These men," [meaning his opponents,] "go about and cry, 'there is too much money in this country.' I wish to God we could find some of it. [Laughter.] They say it is in the banks. Is it? It might just as well for the purposes of money and currency be in the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, for if it is not in circulation it is no more money than so many cornstalks would be. To be money it must circulate as a medium for carrying on the exchanges of the country." Then I proceeded by quoting the fact that an overwhelming majority of the business transactions of the country are effected by the transfer of bank accounts through checks, notes, and bills of exchange, that in fact the circulation of money takes place mostly through the banks, to show the brilliant nonsense of Gov. Allen's statements. Mr. Phillips tells us that he and Gov. Allen were aware of those facts. If they were, could they still be guilty of so glaring an absurdity as that money in bank might just as well, for the purposes of money and currency, be at the bottom of the Pacific Ocean? Although I have never been an admirer of Mr. Phillips' financial theories, yet I always considered him far less foolish than Gov. Allen. If he insists on stepping down to Gov. Allen's level, be it so. But here is something still more curious. Mr. Phillips says the very fact that so large a proportion of the business transactions of the country are effected by means of checks, notes, and bills through the banks is the corner-stone of their gravest charges against our present system of finance. He argues that as checks, notes, and bills of exchange are so performing the functions of currency the banks are able at will to inflate and contract the currency, and he and his friends mean to break this "aristocracy of money manufacture" by introducing their system of greenbacks and inconvertible bonds, which, he says, will leave this power of inflation and contraction in the hands of the whole mass of business men." There is so monstrous an accumulation of absurdities in this proposition that I scarcely know where to begin and where to end in dissecting them. Who is it that draws checks and makes notes and bills of exchange? Who creates that kind of currency which consists in checks, notes, and bills, and who causes that contraction and inflation of which Mr. Phillips speaks? It is not done by the banks, but it is done by that same "whole mass of the business men" to whom Mr. Phillips speaks of giving that power, as if they now were deprived of it. If the business men did not do it under our present system, it would not be done at all. If Mr. Phillips does not know this, the smallest clerk in a dry goods shop can give him some useful information on the subject. Can Mr. Phillips be in earnest when he gives us to understand that he and his party want to abolish this system? Does he really mean anything when he says, "We mean to have more greenbacks and less checks?" Is he so utterly ignorant as not to know that the check, the note, and the bill of exchange, as they pass through the bank, constitute the very agency which, by almost infinitely increasing the efficiency of the greenbacks or any other sort of currency, enables that currency to satisfy the requirements of business, and that without this agency the immense number and variety of our business transactions could not be carried on at all? In the year 1873, according to Clearing-house records, checks, bills of exchange, and notes passed to the amount of $33,000,000,000 in New-York alone, in making purchases and payments, and Mr. Phillips wants to put in the place of that medium of exchange, effecting such gigantic transactions, his "system of greenbacks and interconvertible bonds"—wipe out these facilities which the genius of modern civilization has developed, and reduce the immeasurable compass and the endless variety of our business transactions to the actual handing over from hand to hand of greenbacks. Mr. Phillips pretends to be a man of progress. What is this but a return to the clumsy methods of barbarism? Or does he want to facilitate those business transactions with his system of interconvertible bonds? If so, how? As I understand the system—the peculiar claims of which I mean to discuss at length at another time—the interconvertible bonds are to be given by the Government to those who deposit currency in the Treasury, and are to be exchanged for currency again at the option of the holder. Now, is the Government to discount notes and sell bills of exchange and accommodate private business with time loans? Is that possible? Mr. Phillips affects to look down on me with some condescension as only a native of Germany. He was born in this country and lives in one of the first commercial cities in the Union, but has he the faintest conception of what is going on in the busy life around him? If he has, he would himself enjoy a hearty laugh at the idea of supplanting our system of checks, bills, notes, and modern bank facilities with his "system of greenbacks and interconvertible bonds." He would understand that such a substitution, even if we multiplied our greenbacks ever so much, would produce so serious a contraction as to bring the business of the country to an almost absolute stand-still. The conception is so utterly childish that we wonder how it could have grown in the brain of a man of only average good sense in this nineteenth century. So much for the first point.

EFFECT OF EXPANSION ON VALUES.

Second, Mr. Phillips impugns my statement, or rather the doctrine of every respectable economist the world over, that the expansion of an irredeemable paper currency will result in its depreciation. He says: "Suppose we double the real currency, (meaning greenbacks,) will that of itself necessarily increase prices, and especially the price of gold?" and then he proceeds to quote Mr. Cary to show that during the war the premium on gold went up or down irrespective of the quantity of the paper currency issue. During the war of course it did. Mr. Phillips seems to ignore the first principles governing the value of an irredeemable paper currency consisting of Government promises to pay. That value will be affected by two things, the credit of the Government issuing it and the relation the volume of the currency bears to the requirements of the business of the country. What is it the credit of the Government depends upon? Its honest intention to redeem its pledges and its present or prospective ability to do so. As to the former there was no question, but as to the latter the vicissitudes of the war produced from time to time serious doubts. If Mr. Phillips does not know the effect, the history of the war will inform him. He will find that every battle we lost and every period of discouragement at the standstill of operations, raised the premium on gold, and that every battle we won lowered it, until finally the surrender of Lee and the end of the war brought it down at a tremendous bound, although the quantity of the currency in circulation had not been diminished. Every sensible man, understanding the reason, will not find this surprising. It is surprising only that any man pretending to good sense should have to be informed of that reason. But can Mr. Phillips really be in earnest when he denies that the expansion of an irredeemable currency will of necessity act upon its value as to gold or reduce generally its purchasing power, as soon as the volume of such a currency exceeds the amount which would circulate in gold and notes convertible into gold? Can he not understand that the dishonored promises to pay of a Government must necessarily lose in value the greater their amount and the less the probability of their redemption? Assuming his own tone of argument, I would inform him that there is a country called the United States, which once had an irredeemable paper currency called Continental money, which was increased in quantity until it shrunk in value to nothing. There is a country called France, which had an irredeemable money called "assignats," which became so plenty that a bushel of it would not buy a potato. There is a country called Russia, and one called Austria, both of which have had experiences with irredeemable paper money demonstrating the same principle. Mr. Phillips has probably heard of those things, but there is evidently a vast field of study left for him before he writes on this subject again. He argues also that the quantity of an irredeemable currency in circulation has no connection with prices, and in support of that theory he quotes John Stuart Mill's *Political Economy*, as follows: "I apprehend that bank notes, bills, or checks, as such, do not act upon prices at all. What does act on prices is credit, in whatever shape given, and whether it gives rise to any transferable instruments capable of passing into circulation or not." Then Mr. Phillips quotes Prof. Bonamy Price in confirmation of the same doctrine. I cannot, it seems, expect Mr. Phillips to be polite, but I might expect him to be candid. Does he not know that John Stuart Mill, in the passage quoted, does not speak of an irredeemable paper currency at all, but does speak of bank notes convertible into coin? Is Mr. Phillips ignorant of the difference between an irredeemable paper money and a paper currency convertible into coin? It would seem so, for otherwise common honesty would have prevented him from quoting a sentence from Mr. Mill referring to one as referring to the other. As Mr. Phillips desires to know what Mr. Mill thought of an irredeemable paper currency in that respect, I would refer him to pages 88-104, *Political Economy*, second volume. I will select only a passage at random: "To the increase of an inconvertible currency, if permitted by law, there is no check. The issuers may add to it indefinitely, lowering its value and raising prices in proportion. They may, in other words, depreciate the currency without limit." (Page 90.) Mr. Phillips has evidently studied John Stuart Mill to much advantage. Has he studied Bonamy Price? Unfortunately, I have not his book on currency before me, but I may recommend it to Mr. Phillips and all those who are still afflicted with the irredeemable currency distemper. I know Prof. Bonamy Price well and have personally discussed with him this very question. I feel warranted in saying to Mr. Phillips that if he should assert before Bonamy Price that the expansion of an irredeemable paper currency beyond the amount which would circulate in gold and notes convertible into gold would not inflate prices, the Professor would anxiously inquire after his health. So much for the second point.

EXTRAVAGANCE, PROFLIGACY, AND CORRUPTION.

Third—I argued in my speech that the emission of large quantities of irredeemable paper money will promote extravagance, profligacy, and corruption. My historical reading, as well as my own observation of things in this country, had convinced me profoundly of this fact, and, as far as I know, it is admitted by almost all respectable authorities on this subject. Mr. Phillips came gallantly to the rescue of his paper idol. He refers me to Great Britain, telling me that without irredeemable paper money England could not have conquered Napoleon; that paper notes fought the battle of Waterloo, and that our late war tells the same story. Mr. Phillips is undoubtedly a splendid declaimer, but logic does not seem to be his strong point. The question is not whether irredeemable paper money has been used to advantage in times of public emergency when other resources seemed exhausted; not whether it fought the battle of Waterloo or the battle of Gettysburg. The question is whether an emission of large quantities of irredeemable paper currency will promote extravagance and corruption? If Mr. Phillips tries to evade that question by way of Waterloo he must permit us to suspect that he cannot meet it squarely. If he will look into the suspension period in England he will find that irredeemable paper money may indeed have fought the battle of Waterloo, but that this fact did not prevent it from promoting extravagance and corruption at home, and, unless he ignores what everybody else knows, he will surely not deny that this country tells the same story. He might also study the history of Russia with profit. Still less will he be able to deny that extravagance, profligacy, and corruption in an extraordinary degree will result from a policy such as I discussed it—the policy of spending money for the very sake of getting it out. Mr. Phillips uses one illustration which is intensely ludicrous; he refers me to Germany and France—Germany involved in a business crisis, and France in a condition of prosperity. And this from a gentleman advocating an expansion of the currency. Does Mr. Phillips know what the cause of the business collapse in Germany was? I will tell him. Certainly not the want of money, for after the French war an abundance of it floated into the country. The causes of the collapse were overproduction, overtrading, overspeculation and overstraining of the credit system, which is always to be excited by an overabundance of money, not the product of labor and industry, and the business stringency is now protracted by a sweeping change in the monetary system of the country. What can Mr. Phillips make out of this fact for his argument, or will he perhaps pretend that the business crisis in Germany would not have occurred had the currency of that country been irredeemable paper instead of specie. I suppose there must be some limit to human folly. Now, as to France, what is it that has produced her present condition of prosperity? Certainly not the supply of more money, for as soon as the war bills were paid France began a sharp contraction of her irredeemable currency, with a set purpose as quickly as possible to return to the same system of specie payments which Mr. Phillips wants to run away from, and under that contraction a strong effort was made by the people to repair their disasters by frugal and well-directed industry. If it is the beneficent influence of more money Mr. Phillips wants to demonstrate he has been strikingly unfortunate in his illustration: One country suffering from a severe business depression after an expansion and another country in a condition of growing prosperity after a sharp contraction of currency. It seems the suggestion would be in order that Mr. Phillips might enlighten his judgment by taking a trip to Europe. So much for the third point.

CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT OVER VALUES.

Fourth—Mr. Phillips attacks my assertion that no other system than specie payments will remove current values from the arbitrary power of the Government; no other can give to current values that stability, without which no safe business calculations can be made; no other can restore that confidence which is the first prerequisite of a new period of prosperity. Mr. Phillips, with an air of triumph, points to the panics which from time to time have occurred in specie-paying countries, to show that confidence does not necessarily and always accompany the specie system. Who asserts anything of the kind? Not I. What I do say is, that the confidence which we need to induce the capitalist to trust his money in the hands of enterprise will not grow up again as long as the volume of the currency the country is to have is at the arbitrary mercy of Congress, whose resolutions may at any time change all current values in the country, thus crossing the most sensible business calculation and baffling the acutest foresight. Confidence will not return as long as the prospect that the wild schemes of demagogues and visionaries may obtain control of our national finances hangs over the business world like a threatening storm-cloud. I demonstrated by the history of the crises in this country in 1837 and 1857 that business did not revive and prosperity did not recover until, by the elimination of the element of fluctuation and uncertainty, consisting in an unsafe currency, and by the restoration of a sound money system based on specie, business was made to feel safe and firm ground again under its feet. This is what I said, and I find in Mr. Phillips' letter not even an attempt to contradict it. Indeed, he need only look around in the business world to find the amplest proof for my assertion. The panics which occurred in specie-paying times form a favorite argument of the inflationists. I know as well as others that they return at almost regular intervals, and that no monetary system has been invented to prevent them. But when from their periodical recurrence the inference is drawn that the specie system is worth nothing because it does not prevent panics, it is as wise to say that good health is worth nothing because it is sometimes interrupted by sickness. The inflationists are also fond of telling us that such panics lead sometimes to a suspension of specie payments by the banks. This is true as to this country; but when Mr. Phillips informs us that again and again in specie basis English history, the permission given by the Government to the bank to suspend specie payments has been the salvation of the business community, he glaringly betrays the grossest ignorance of financial history or a deplorable disregard of the truth. In charity we must accept the former. Every well-informed man knows that since the resumption of specie payments in 1821 specie payments have never been suspended again in England. Mr. Phillips, in his evidently somewhat careless reading, found that now and then in times of panic something was suspended, and he jumped at the conclusion that it was specie payments. It is perhaps well to inform him that instead of the suspension of specie payments it was the suspension of the Bank act of 1844 authorizing the Bank of England to issue notes beyond the amount of specie reserve prescribed by law. That permission has been given several times, but specie payments steadily continued all the while. It is urgently recommended to Mr. Phillips to commence his historical reading at the beginning. Mr. Phillips' talks impugning my talk that a specie basis will give stability to current values, and his assertion that during our rebellion gold rose in price more than any article of merchandise, except cotton, assuming that our fluctuating paper currency was really the fixed and firm standard of values, scarcely deserves notice. Mr. Phillips is fond of quoting John Stuart Mill. I would refer him to the following concerning the stability value of the precious metals: "In order that the value of currency may be secure from being altered by design, and may be as little as possible liable to fluctuation from accident, the articles least liable of all known commodities to vary in their values—the precious metals—have been made in all civilized countries the standard of value for the circulating medium, and no paper currency ought to exist of which the value cannot be made to conform to them." (*Political Economy*, page 91, volume 2.) Instead of this, Mr. Phillips says:

"We need a real basis, that is the country, the sovereignty of the people, the wealth of our country, not a sham like this pretense of specie."

About this outburst of fine frenzy the *New-York Tribune*, in an article on Mr. Phillips' letter, which I have received this moment, is cruel enough to say, "that's the sort of talk that makes the citizens think there's a lunatic asylum in the neighborhood and somebody has escaped." Using a milder expression, I would say this is one of the eccentricities of genius which we common folks are not always capable of appreciating. But there is one passage of real value in Mr. Phillips' letter to which I subscribe with all my heart: "Instead of this hair-splitting of old theories, practical statesmanship uses the wisdom of experience, learns from our own war policy, profits by the glorious example France sets us and by using all modern expedients, as she did, turns disaster into opportunity, setting hand, spindle, steam engine all at work pouring content and plenty through all our channels. It disdains as France did, to yield to unmanly fear and shriek 'wolf,' 'wolf,' from the watch tower, but with the cries of 'victory' and 'forward' from the head of the ranks pours confidence into every heart and makes the success we prophesy."

Now let us see what France is doing. The note circulation of the Bank of France, which constitutes the irredeemable currency of that country, reached its maximum on Oct. 31, 1873, when it was 3,071,000,000 francs, or $614,200,000. That circulation has been steadily reduced to 2,361,819,283 francs or $472,400,000, which point it reached Sept. 9, 1875. There was then a net reduction of the paper currency in less than two years of $141,800,000. This was done to effect the full redemption of specie payments by the bank on the 1st of January, 1878. In the meantime the French people, instead of crying for more money in the shape of dishonorable promises to pay devoted themselves to the production of real values by sturdy work and frugal industry. Thus they have entered upon a new period of prosperity under that very policy of contraction which fills Mr. Phillips with so much horror; and if Mr. Phillips should propose to their National Assembly to substitute for that policy his system of more greenbacks and interconvertible bonds, he would simply be laughed out of court. But if Mr. Phillips wants the United States to follow the example of France, I say amen. It is to be feared, however, that Mr. Phillips has given good advice rather by ignorance than by design. Such eruptions as this letter of Mr. Phillips are, one would think, rendered harmless by their absurdity, but especially when addressed to the laboring classes, they are calculated to do serious mischief. Reading such things, and listening to speeches of the same sort, they are apt to receive the impression that they have no interests in common with the rest of society; that there are some artificial contrivances by which their special prosperity as a class can be promoted outside of the ways of productive industry; and that they may expect more from financial tricks than from the earnings of honest labor. How mischievous such teachings are appears from the fact that so many laboring men have been seduced into the support of the inflation policy, which their own good sense should show them to have been specially invented to oppress the laboring man himself by robbing him of the fruit of his labor and the value of his savings, by currency depreciation, and all this for the benefit of the gambler and speculator. But still greater mischief may be done by this reckless agitation. If such doctrines should prevail and inflation should become the declared policy of the Government, it is not only possible, but probable, that the world will see repudiation behind it all, and that the alarm of our creditors will flood the market with the bonds of our Government and of our private corporations in such quantity as to bring on another financial crash more destructive, and a business paralysis more deadly, than any we have yet experienced. At any rate if Mr. Phillips or any of his pupils were to regulate our finances, supplant our banks and bills and notes and checks with his system of greenbacks and interconvertible bonds, placing the whole thing upon the real basis—that is, the country, the sovereignty of the people, the wealth of the country—then I apprehend our business men would quickly have to shut up their shops, try to escape from this grand bedlam, and look for some other place where people are still old-fashioned enough to believe that two and two make four.

Pardon the length of this letter. I had no time to condense, and should not have written at all, but for your dispatch. Yours truly,

CARL SCHURZ.

CANADIAN FREIGHTS.

QUEBEC, Oct. 8.—The character of the freight market has not altered since last week. The advance in rates is steady, and likely to continue to the close of the season. The better feeling apparent in grain freights completely checks the supply of vessels lately offering on account of the low freights at Montreal.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 8.—William H. Agent, of Middleburg, Schoharie County, was nominated by the Republicans at Sidney Plains to-day, for Senator of the Twenty-third District.

WASHINGTON.

NEW TREASURY REGULATION.

DAMAGED IMPORTED MERCHANDISE NOT TO BE MARKED "DAMAGED" HEREAFTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Treasury Department has prepared a circular instructing Collectors of Customs that hereafter imported merchandise which has been damaged on the voyage shall not be marked with the word "damaged," but that the damages shall be certified to on the invoice. Importers complained that the damage mark now placed on merchandise materially added to its depreciation and entailed more loss than the actual damages sustained by the goods.

THE MISSISSIPPI TROUBLES.

THE SHAMEFUL MISGOVERNMENT OF GOV. AMES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RACE TROUBLES—RASCALS APPOINTED TO OFFICE BY HIM TO SECURE HIS ELECTION TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Ex-Senator Pease, Attorney General Harris, and United States District Attorney Wells, all of Mississippi, are now here for the purpose of consulting with the Federal authorities in reference to the disturbed condition of affairs in Mississippi. These gentlemen represent that the causes which have produced the unfortunate condition of affairs are largely attributable to the extreme partisan views and measures adopted by the Democratic Party on one side, and the utter want of a statesmanlike administration of the Government under Gov. Ames. They say that Ames has attempted to build up a personal party in order to secure his election to the United States Senate in January next, to succeed Alcorn, whose term will expire with the For

JEROME PARK.

THE THIRD DAY'S RACING.

FOUR GOOD CONTESTS YESTERDAY BUT THE TRACK IN BAD CONDITION—THE GRAND NATIONAL HANDICAP WON BY AARON PENNINGTON—THE OTHER RACES—TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The third day's racing of the American Jockey Club was not very numerously attended, although a programme of four interesting even's was offered to the public. The storm of Wednesday night, and the necessary postponement of the sport from Thursday to Friday, were not pecuniarily advantageous to the club. The two special trains which left the Grand Central Depot at 12:05 and 2:35 P. M. took about all the spectators. The track was like a quagmire, but notwithstanding this drawback the racing was very good, each of the four events being closely contested. For the first race—a dash of a mile and a half—there were six starters, and Picolo scored his second victory after a splendid finish with Josie B., the Paris pools paying $13 60 on each ticket. The second race—the grand national handicap—brought out three starters and it was finely contested, Pennington winning by a neck from Willie Burke. The French pools paid $7. For the mile heats only Rhadamanthus and Mattie A. ran, the former proving victorious in two heats, in very good time. The French pools paid $10 80 on the first heat, and $6 on the second. In the five furlongs, for two-year olds, McDaniel's colt Virginius won, after a close struggle. The Paris pools paid $9 80 for each ticket. The details of the sport are given below:

THE SELLING RACE.

The sport began with a selling race for all ages—dash of a mile and a half, with the usual allowances. Seven horses were entered, including L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Century, J. G. Berthune's b. g. Burgoo, John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, J. S. Cattanach's b. c. Lelaps, D. McDaniel's br. f. Josie B., E. A. Clabaugh's b. c. Picolo, and A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor. When they were summoned to the track Survivor did not put in an appearance, which made the race a very open one, although the "knowing ones" considered Josie B.'s chances the best, and she ruled the favorite, with Picolo a strong second choice in consequence of his game running in the Manhattan Handicap. The distance being a mile and a half, the horses were sent down to the head of the new stretch, and after breaking away once, the flag fell and they came down toward the three-quarter pole spread across the track to avoid the mud. When they entered the regular track at the head of the homestretch Josie B. was showing two lengths in front of Burgoo, with Century third. As they approached, Josie B. had a commanding lead, and passed the judges three lengths in advance of Century, who had taken the second place, and was followed by Picolo, third, Carver fourth, Burgoo fifth and Lelaps struggling in the rear. As they passed under the hill Picolo began closing upon the leaders and gained a length as they were lost to sight round the hill. When they reappeared Josie B. was still leading, but Picolo was in the second place, having passed Century. The trio entered the homestretch close together, but coming up Evans drew Picolo to the outside, Josie B. keeping next to the rails. Century in the meantime gave it up, and a grand struggle ensued between Josie B. and Picolo. The former had the lead until within a few yards of the stand, when Picolo came with a rush and won the race by a head in 2:43¾. Century was third, Carver fourth, Burgoo fifth and Lelaps sixth. So close together were the leaders that it was thought to be a dead heat, and an eager crowd surrounded the judges' stand awaiting the decision.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE—Purse of $500; the winner to be sold at auction; horses entered to be sold for $1,500, to carry weight for age; if for $1,000 allowed four pounds, if for $750 7 pounds, if for $500 12 pounds; one mile and a half.

E. A. Clabaugh's b. c. Picolo, 4 years, by Concord, out of Maudina, by imp. Australian, 104 pounds. Evans.....1
D. McDaniel's br. f. Josie B., 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Canary Bird, by imp. Albion, 98 pounds. Clark. 2
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Century, 4 years, by Censor, out of Intrigue, by Bairowrie, 96 pounds. Coch ran.....3
J. G. Berthune's b. g. Burgoo, 4 years, by imp. Hurrah, out of Emma Downing, 101 pounds. W. Henry.....0
John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime, by Belshazzar, 102 pounds. Sparling.....0
J. S. Cattanach's b. c. Lelaps, 3 years, by imp. Leamington, out of imp. Pussy, by Bonpharius, 91 pounds.....0
A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington, 114 pounds.....dr.
Time—2:45¾.

THE GRAND NATIONAL HANDICAP.

The second race of the day was the Grand National Handicap for all ages, two miles and a quarter, which closed with fourteen nominations, but only three of them appeared. These were H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, J. G. K. Lawrence's b. h. Shylock, and D. McDaniel's b. c. Willie Burke. It was considered dollars to cents in favor of Pennington until it became known that Hayward, the famous jockey of the Preakness stable, had been engaged to ride Shylock, when the betting became more brisk, and the old horse was sold as second choice in the last pools. Willie Burke sinking to insignificant figures, but the old horse was nowhere in the race, while Willie Burke gave the Kentucky favorite a close rub. As the distance was three miles and a quarter, the horses were started from the three-quarter pole, and when the signal was given the trio jumped off together, and thus they ran to the fursong pole. Pennington came to the front and passed the judges' stand a length in advance of Willie Burke, who was a length in front of Shylock. They were running strong, but the three were well under control, especially Willie Burke. As they went round the turn Shylock dropped three lengths behind Willie Burke, but at the quarter-pole had closed again to the latter's tail. When they reappeared, Pennington was but a length in front of Willie Burke, who was leading Shylock a neck. Coming round the lower turn toward the three-quarter pole, Pennington again came away, and turned into the homestretch with a lead of two lengths, the other two being on even terms. When they reached the stand again, finishing the first mile and a quarter of the race, Aaron Pennington was two and a half lengths before Willie Burke, who was showing in a neck before Shylock. Going round the turn again it was apparent that Shylock could no longer maintain the pace at which they were going, as he speedily fell away, and when they passed the quarter-pole he was four lengths in the rear of Willie Burke, while Pennington was still cutting out the work two lengths in the van. As they came round to the three-quarter pole Pennington again came to the front, but as they came up the homestretch Clark rallied Willie Burke, and he came up again very gamely. He closed rapidly upon Pennington, and at the lower end of the grand stand they were side by side, and they were lustily cheered as they approached the judges' stand, each doing his best to help Willie, and the colt ran full of game, so much so that the majority of the spectators shouted, "Willie Burke wins!" but Pennington never faltered, and answering the call Swim made upon him, gave two or three determined leaps, and won the race by a neck, in 4:15½, a very fast race for the condition of the track and the weight. Shylock was nearly a furlong behind.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—The Grand National Handicap Sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared out by the 20th of September, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second horse; weights to be published by the 5th of September; two miles and a quarter; closed with fourteen nominations, of which four declared out and seven paid forfeit; value to winner, $1,530.

H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, 4 years, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion, 116 pounds. Swim.....1
D. McDaniel's b. c. Willie Burke, 3 years, by Haywood, out of Katinka, by imp. Australian, 90 pounds. W. Clarke.....2
J. G. K. Lawrence's b. h. Shylock, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Edith, by imp. Sovereign, 116 pounds. Heyward.....3
Time—4:15½.

WINNERS OF THE GRAND NATIONAL HANDICAP

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Age.	Weight...	Subscribers.	Starters.	Time.
1867	Local	Lightning	4	102	15	4	5:09
1868	De Courcey	Trovatore	4	92	18	5	4:11½
1869	La Polka	Lexington	4	100	21	7	4:18½
1870	Niagara	Lexington	4	103	7	4	4:09½
1871	Monarchist	Lexington	3	88	19	9	4:09
1872	Tubman	War Dance	4	108	10	4	4:10¾
1873	Preakness	Lexington	6	118	13	4	4:08½
1874	Mate	imp. Australian	5	114	18	6	4:13¼
1875	A. Pennington	Tipperary	4	116	14	3	4:15½

THE MILE HEATS.

The third event on the card was the mile heats, for all ages, for a purse of $700, for which there were four entries, viz.: George L. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, W. R. Babcock's ch. c. Egypt, George Longstaff's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, and D. McDaniel's ch. f. Mattie A. When they were called upon to face the starter, responses were made only by Rhadamanthus and Mattie A., the owners of the two first-named horses not wishing to risk them in the heavy course. This was a disappointment, but the two that did run were considered so evenly matched that the interest in the contest showed but little abatement. They alternated as favorites, the closing pools being in favor of Mattie A.

First Heat.—They were given a very uneven start, Rhadamanthus having nearly three lengths in advance, but as they went round the turn Mattie A. closed up rapidly, and by the time they reached the quarter pole she was at the saddle-girth of Rhadamanthus, and in this manner they ran under the hill and out of sight. When they reappeared the colt was just his length in front, but as they ran toward the three-quarter pole Mattie A. again lapped her competitor and crept up toward the colt's head at the furlong-pole, but Evans had Rhadamanthus in hand, and when they neared the stand the colt shot out and won the heat by two lengths in 1:48. The apparent ease with which the colt won the heat frightened the backers of the filly, and they hedged out the best they could.

Second Heat.—Again Rhadamanthus got the best of the start. On the turn Mattie got to the trail of the colt, but he got away again and half a length of daylight separated them at the quarter pole. Coming under the hill, Clark urged the filly to her best, and she again reached the tail of Rhadamanthus, and so they ran round the bluff out of sight. She had not gained any further advantage when they reappeared and the black colt held his position with apparent ease. When they entered the homestretch Mattie made a final effort to overtake her competitor, but it was a failure, as Evans let the colt have his head and he came away winning the heat and race by five lengths in 1:48¼.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE—Purse $700 for all ages; mile heats.

George Longstaff's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, 3 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Nemesis, by imp. Eclipse, 97 pounds, (including 2 pounds overweight.) Evans.....1 1
D. McDaniel's ch. f. Mattie A, 3 years, by imp. Australian, out of Minnie Mansfield, by imp. Lieucoe, 92 pounds. Clark.....2 2
George L. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, 3 years, by Enquirer, dam by Bonnie Scotland.....dr.
W. R. Babcock's ch. c. Egypt, 4 years, by Planet, out of Lady Barry.....dr.
Time—1:48, 1:48¼.

THE FIVE FURLONGS.

The concluding race was a dash of five furlongs for two-year olds and eight youngsters were engaged, including Joseph Donahue's b. f. Mollie Carew, George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Sunburst and br. c. Ambush, John H. Davis' b. c. Fredericktown, J. J. Bevin's, ch. f. by imp. Leamington, Pierre Lorillard's b. g. Cyril, D. McDaniel's blk. c. Virginius, and J. A. Grinstead's b. c. Mettle. When they were called to prepare for the fray Mr. George Lorillard's pair were announced as withdrawn, leaving six contestants. Virginius, of whom much had been said in regard to speed, was the favorite, but the others had firm supporters, and the speculation was very heavy. Beavans' filly was not sold in the pools as it was not known that she would start. The lot were marshalled at the foot of the club-house bluff, and after two ineffectual attempts they were sent on their journey, with Mattie and Cyril in front, followed by Virginius and the others in close order. As they ran round the hill out of sight, Cyril was seen to pass Mattie and assume the lead, while Mollie Carew ran into the third place. Coming up the homestretch Cyril held the front position, and it looked as if he would win, but Virginius came up next to the rails like a whirlwind, and splashing the mud on those behind him. There was a most exciting struggle between him and Cyril, while Mollie Carew was looking dangerous on the outside. Virginius had the most foot, however, and won the race by a neck and shoulders in 1:06¾—very fast time for the condition of the track. Cyril was second, a length and a half before Mollie Carew; the others strung out, Mattie coming in fourth, and Fredericktown fifth.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse of $500, for two-year olds, five furlongs.

D. McDaniel's blk. c. Virginius, by Virgil, out of Lute, by Lexington.....Clark.....1
P. Lorillard's b. g. Cyril, by Planet, out of Fairy, by imp. Knight of St. George.....Sparling.....2
Joseph Donahue's b. f. Mollie Carew, by Narragansett, out of Chignon, by Bairowrie.....Evans.....3
John H. Davis' b. c. Fredericktown, by Pat Malloy, out of Kate Leonard by Epsilon.....Black.....0
James J. Beavans' ch. f., by imp. Leamington, out of Bonnie Doon, by Bairowrie.....W. Henry.....0
James A. Grinstead's b. c. Mettle, by Melbourne, out of Leona's dam, by imp. Eclipse.....H. ...es.....0
George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Sunburst, by Planet, out of Betty Ward, by Lexington.....dr.
George L. Lorillard's br. c. Ambush, by imp. Australian, out of Dolly Morgan, by Revenue.....dr.
Time, 1:06¾.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

This will be the fourth day of the meeting, and five races will be run, beginning with a selling race for all ages, one mile and an eighth. This has the following eight entries, viz.: George L. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, 3 years, 95 pounds; Doswell & Cammack's b. f. Arcturus, 3 years, 92 pounds; August Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, 3 years, 85 pounds; D. McDaniel's br. f. Josie B., 4 years, 102 pounds; also, b. f. Mattie W., 4 years, 98 pounds. The second race will be the annual sweepstakes for three-year olds, two miles and an eighth, and of the eighteen nominations three will come to the post, including H. P. McGrath's b. c. Tipperaryspeaks, by Lexington, out of Roxanna; Pierre Lorillard's ch. c. Rataplan, by imp. Australian, out of Lilly Ward, and W. H. Chamberlin's b. c. Tom Ochiltree, by Lexington, out of Katona. The third race is the Champagne Stakes, for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, and seven stables are announced to send representatives to the post. D. McDaniel will probably start the blk. c. Virginius, winner of yesterday's race. August Belmont the imp. b. f. Patience, by Parmesan, out of Patronage; Pierre Lorillard has ten nominations, and he will probably start Shirley, by Lexington, out of Miss Carter, and Merciless, by imp. Eclipse, out of imp. Barbarity. George L. Lorillard has Ambush, by Australian, Warlock, by War Dance, and Sunourst, by Planet. Carr & Co. will start Vicetoy, by Giltroy, out of Grinstead's dam. Mr. Withers has the imp. b. f., by Lord Clifden, and imp. ch. f. Cyclone, by Parmesan, and J. J. Beavans' ch. f. by Leamington, out of Bonnie Doon. Thus there will be a large field of youngsters. The fourth race is a dash of a mile and three-quarters, to carry 100 pounds, in which there are eight entries, including Springlet, Nettie Norton, Australind, Examiner, Lizzie R., L. L. Invoice, and Athlete. The fifth race, a dash of a mile for maiden three-year olds, has but one entry, and will consequently be a walk over.

THE POOL SELLING LAST NIGHT.

The pool selling last evening on to-day's races at Jerome Park was not so animated as usual, the pools, for the most part, being small. The following tabular statement gives the average betting on four races, the fifth race being a walk over for Mate:

The First Race.

Josie B.	$25	$50	$30	$50
Mattie W.				
Leander	15	40	15	35
Caroline	10	35	25	35
Arcturus	5	20	5	20

The Annual Sweepstakes.

Chesapeake	$35	$150	$160	$150
Ascension	25	100	120	
Tom Ochiltree	5	5	5	70

The Champagne Stakes.

McDaniel	$50	$75	$25	$10
P. Lorillard	40	40	15	10
Belmont	40	55	5	5
G. Lorillard	30	30	15	10
Carr & Co	25	20	5	
Withers	10	5	5	5
Beavans	5	5		

The Fourth Race.

Invoice	$40	$60	$25	$20
Springlet	20	20	10	10
Australind	25	25	15	10
Lizzie R	15	10	5	5
Examiner	10	5		
Athlete	5	5	5	5
Nettie Norton	5	5		
L. L	2	5		

TROTTING AT PROSPECT PARK.

THREE CONTESTS YESTERDAY—BAY JACK, SIR WILLIAM WALLACE, AND BARNEY KELLY THE WINNERS.

Three trotting contests took place at Prospect Park yesterday, the first being the unfinished event of last Monday, the second for horses that had no record better than 2:33, and the third for horses of the 2:26 class. For the unfinished race only three of the seven entitled to start put in an appearance, these being T. B. French, Bay Jack, and Mac. The first-named was made a favorite by the betting men, bringing as much in the pools as Mac and Jack combined. The heat was won easily by Bay Jack, the other two standing no show whatever; time—2:32¾. This finished the race, John Trout's entry capturing second money. Then came the two other contests. It had been advertised that the 2:29 and the 2:21 races would take place, but the manager of the park changed his mind to "oblige a friend" who had a horse entered in the 2:33 event. Thus, to oblige one individual the programme was altered, and several hundred persons were disappointed. In fact, the change created considerable dissatisfaction among the spectators, and the Superintendent of the park received much censure for permitting the change. Of the ten entries for the 2:33 trot, six started, and of this number John Trout's Sir William Wallace was made a strong favorite, selling for as much in the pools as the others combined. The first heat resulted in favor of the sorrel horse, Clifton. The gray took the lead going around the Coney Island end, and held it to the half-mile post, when Pauline went to the front, only to relinquish it, however, to the winner at the head of the homestretch. The second heat was won by Pauline, Tip Allen being the only horse which pushed her closely. Sir William Wallace took the next three heats handily. The only one of the field that made it at all interesting was John Murphy's bay mare. Following is the summary:

PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN, Friday, Oct. 8, 1875.—Second day of the first Fall meeting; trotting for a purse of $400; for horses that had never beaten 2:33; purse divided into three parts; mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness. Closed with ten entries:

John Trout's b. s. Sir William Wallace....3 3 1 1 1
John Murphy's b. m. Pauline.....2 1 2 2 2
W. Lovell's s. g. Clifton.....1 5 4 3 3
B. J. Murphy's b. g. Tip Allen.....4 2 3 4 4
Briggs & Ross' g. g. Marshall.....5 4 dis.
H. W. Bowe's b. m. Fanny Sprague.....dis.
Time, 2:32¾, 2:35¾, 2:36¾, 2:34¾, 2:35½.

The second race was like unto the first, in this that it was not particularly interesting and very slow in progress. The knowing ones backed Ellen Madden to win, and even after Kitty D. had won the first heat she was retained as favorite. Nor was it until Kelly had scored two heats to his credit that the betting men thought of hedging. It was apparent that while Kitty D. was possessed with average speed she lacked bottom, as she invariably tired on the homestretch. It was "dollars to cents" almost after the third heat that Kelly would win the race, but in the fourth heat Madden managed to do better than usual, and after a tolerable contest won the heat by a throat latch.

It was becoming quite dark, but the judges called the trio up for the final heat. They were quick to get away, and although they could hardly be distinguished on the far side, they managed to trot the heat without accident, Kelly coming in a winner by two lengths. Following is the summary:

SAME DAY.—Trotting for a purse of $1,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:26; divided into three parts; mile heats, three in five, in harness. Closed with six entries.

W. Lovell's b. g. Barney Kelly.....3 1 1 2 1
S. Carson's b. m. Kitty D.....1 2 2 3 5
J. H. Phillips' b. m. Ella Maddea.....2 3 3 1 2
Time—2:30¾, 2:30, 2:30. 2:29, 2:29¾.

This afternoon, weather permitting, there will be two trots, one for horses that have never beaten 2:29, the other for 2:21 horses.

THE NASHVILLE RACES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 8.—On this, the fifth day of the Fall meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association, the attendance was very large, the ladies' stand being well filled. The weather was fine and the track in good condition.

FIRST RACE.—Young America Stake, No. 8, for two-year-olds; mile dash; $25 entrance, play or pay; closed with twenty-two subscribers. Swigert's b. c. Ceylon won the race, Gardner's ch. f., Cadwallader's b. c. Plenty, Richards' ch. f. Clemmie T., and Redding & Brothers' ch. c. Glasgow coming in in the order named. Time—1:46. The pools sold on this race averaged: Ceylon $150, Gardner's ch. f. $51, Plenty $40, and the field $40.

SECOND RACE.—Association Purse, $400; mile heats, three in five.

SUMMARY.

Atchinson's b. c. Weatherby.....1 1 1
Williams & Owings' b. c. Fairplay.....2 2 2
Time—1:45½, 1:46½, 1:47¼.

The pools sold previous to the start averaged: Weatherby $100, Fairplay $70; after the first heat about $210 to $47 on Weatherby.

THIRD RACE.—Association Purse, $150, for beaten three-year olds; dash of three-quarters of a mile. The race was won by Linck's ch. f. Sallie Gardner, Durham's b. f. Sue Wynn, Cheatham's b. c. Vindicator, Richards' b. f. Katie, and Richards' b. c. Redman coming in in the same order. Time—1:16½. Which is very fast for this track. The pool selling averaged: Richards' entries $275, Sue Wynn $60, Sallie Gardner $55, and Vindicator $33.

OBITUARY.

MRS. CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON.

This once well-known actress died suddenly on the 6th inst., in Louisville, Ky., having a week before played the *Queen* to Mr. McCullough's *Hamlet* in that city. She had been in delicate health for some time past, and her appearance—her last on the stage—was a surprise to those who had known her physical condition. A few days afterward she was sent to the St. Joseph Infirmary in that city, where she sank rapidly. In her youth she was a woman of remarkable beauty and an actress of uncommon talent. The Louisville *Commercial* of the 7th inst. gives the following outline of her career: She was born in Louisville nearly sixty years ago. Her father and mother both played under the management of old Aleck Drake, and were good actors. Mrs. Crampton's habits of life broke down a powerful constitution and impaired a strong intellect. She was a thorough *artiste*, in every sense of the word, and there were few better Shakespearean readers. Many a young actor and actress is indebted to her for the best advice in regard to their profession. She spent her life on the stage for the gratification and pleasure of the world, living for its applause, and yesterday she closed her last engagement in a death scene that can never be imitated, and the curtain went down on a still house. In her erratic life she had been married three or four times, her last husband being a man much younger than herself, connected with the theatrical profession in Cincinnati. She leaves but one son, as far as can be learned.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT.

Mr. Benjamin F. Wheelwright died on Thursday morning at his residence, No. 12 West Seventeenth street, in the seventy-second year of his age. Mr. Wheelwright was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 18, 1803. He was descended from the family of Wheelwrights which flourished in the days of Oliver Cromwell, and one of his ancestors, Rev. John Wheelwright, was a friend of that historical personage. He removed to this City at the age of twenty-two years, and began the mercantile business in his own name, in which pursuit he continued until 1837, when he was able to retire from active mercantile life, with a handsome fortune. In 1839 he was elected President of the Greenwich Bank, in which position he remained until the day of his death. He was also President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, at No. 73 Sixth avenue; one of the Trustees of the Northern Dispensary of the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and of the United States Trust Company; and he was also a member of the Board of Directors of the United States Life Insurance Company. He never held any political office whatever, and possessed no tastes or inclinations in that direction. He was one of the founders of the First Unitarian Church, (Rev. Dr. Bellows,) in the membership of which he remained till the day of his death. His funeral will take place from his late residence at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, after which the remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

THE EXECUTION IN BOSTON.

GEORGE W. PEMBERTON HANGED FOR THE MURDER OF MRS. BINGHAM.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—George W. Pemberton was hanged this morning in the Charles Street Jail for the murder of Mrs. Margaret E. Bingham, in East Boston, on the 23d of March. The murder was committed at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, Pemberton having entered the house on the pretense of being a gas inspector or a beggar. He accompanied Mrs. Bingham to the cellar, and probably tried to rob her, when she resisted, and he choked her and filled her mouth with gravel, causing her death by suffocation. Pemberton was a poor, miserable fellow, and next morning he offered for sale in a Salem billiard-saloon a diamond ring belonging to the murdered woman. This gave a clue to the Police, who traced him back to Boston, and arrested him next day in his bed at his own lodgings. He was promptly committed, and his trial occupied from June 3 to the 4th, the only defense made by the counsel assigned him being non-responsibility by reason of confirmed debauchery. Two months later he attempted suicide, stabbing himself four times with a sharpened end of an iron spoon which he had scraped on the floor of his cell. With this exception his conduct in jail has been exemplary and he has given the officers no trouble whatever.

Rev. Dr. Lorimer, to whose church Pemberton used occasionally to go with his wife, has visited him several times at his request. Dr. Lorimer was with him last night until a late hour, Pemberton's family visited him yesterday and the day before. The interviews were very affecting. His system, freed from the effects of rum, was in a more healthy state than for several years. His appetite was good and his sleep peaceful. He ate a hearty supper last evening and a good breakfast this morning, appearing unmoved by his impending doom.

The gallows used has done service on twenty previous occasions. Dr. Webster was executed on it in 1832; also the Eames brothers and Green, the murderer of young Converse, of Malden. James McElhany was the last to suffer death by its means, two years ago. The doors were closed at 9:30 o'clock, and devotional exercises were held at once in the jail parlor. Rev. Dr. Lorimer read a few selections from the Scriptures, and offered a fervent prayer, the condemned man kneeling with him. He was affected to tears, but Pemberton was calm, without being stolid or indifferent. There were then about four hundred persons gathered in the Jail rotunda, including the legal witnesses, physicians, and fifty or sixty policemen, most of them in citizen's dress.

At 9:57 o'clock the prisoner entered the rotunda, supported by the jailor, Dr. Lorimer, and "Uncle" Cook. He sat in a chair on the drop, and while Sheriff Clark read the warrant the jailor strapped together his hands and feet. At 10 o'clock Dr. Lorimer offered prayer, after which the jailor adjusted the noose around his neck and put on him the black cap. Hardly five minutes after Sheriff Clark touched the spring, and the body dropped about ten feet. There was a single convulsive effort to raise the legs, and the body straightened and slowly turned round and round, finally settling with the back to the spectators. After the first spasmodic twitch all was over. When the body had been hanging nine minutes the physicians examined it. The clergymen retired as soon as the body ceased to move. Death was caused by concussion of the brain or the shock of the fall, and was instantaneous.

At 10:30 the doors were opened and the execution was over, the whole time having been exactly one hour. The body was given to his wife, and this afternoon it will be buried privately.

EXECUTION OF A NEGRO.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 8.—George Speer, a negro, aged thirty years, having a wife and five children, was hung at Fayetteville, Ga., this afternoon for a rape committed on a white girl, fifteen years old, on the 30th of May last. She was passing along the road near a wood on her way home, when Speer with an open knife and club, attacked her, dragged her behind a fence, and outraged her. He was fully identified and convicted, but died declaring his innocence and accusing the people of conspiring against him. He was a bad negro, and met his fate unmoved and defiant. A large crowd was present, but good order was preserved.

A STEAMER SUNK.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 8.—The steamer George Law, Capt. O'Connor, of the Chester River Line, sunk this morning to her promenade deck in fifteen fathoms of water at Booker's Wharf, Queen Anne County, Md., about fifty miles from Baltimore. The boat was just about to leave the wharf with a number of passengers and a quantity of freight for this city, when her piston-rod broke, boring a hole in her bottom. The passengers and crew were all rescued, and will arrive here to-morrow morning on the steamer Chester, which was dispatched from here this afternoon to the scene of the accident.

LAW REPORTS.

A NEW SUIT AGAINST TWEED.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS BAIL WANTED—THE INGERSOLL WARRANTS — TWEED ARRESTED IN LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

The complaint and affidavits in a second suit against William M. Tweed, involving the recovery, with interest, of over one million dollars of money plundered from the City, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, and Tweed was formally arrested and held to furnish $1,000,000 additional bail, making, with the bail required in the $6,000,000 suit, $4,000,000 in all.

The complaint of the Attorney General sets forth that, under section 7 of chapter 853, Laws of 1868, in order to save expense of litigation to the City of New-York, it was enacted that, whenever suit was begun against the City upon a claim against said City, the Controller of said City should assume such claim and cause it to be adjusted, and after such adjustment should draw his warrant for the payment of said amounts so adjusted upon such claims, and upon payment obtain and file full releases and acquittances for the claimants; that at the time of the passage of that act, and at the other times set forth in this complaint, Richard B. Connolly was the Controller of the City of New-York; that on or about July 12, 1870, the defendant and one James Watson, since deceased, with intent to cheat and defraud the people of the City and State of New-York, did conspire and cause to be set up certain false, fraudulent, and pretended claims against this City, and to be adjusted and paid.

The complaint then goes on to specify that six several pretended claims, falsely pretended and purporting to be claims which had been put in suit against the City under the provisions of said act of 1868, and amounting in all to $933,640 44, were apparently and formally adjusted, and directed to be paid by said Connolly; that said claims were made out in the name of "Ingersoll & Co." as claimants, and it was pretended that suit had been begun on them by said real or pretended persons payable to be the firm of Ingersoll & Co.; that thereupon said Connolly, without any examination of said claims, and knowing them to be false and fraudulent, representing no real or valid claim whatever, caused them to be paid by six warrants drawn on the City of New-York and made payable at the National Broadway Bank in the ordinary form as follows:

One claim, adjusted at $160,110 42, paid by warrant dated July 13, 1870.
One claim, adjusted at $152,949 05, paid by warrant dated July 23, 1870.
One claim, adjusted at $161,341 34, paid by warrant dated July 29, 1870.
One claim, adjusted at $155,297 73, paid by warrant dated Aug. 4, 1870.
One claim, adjusted at $153,367 04, paid by warrant dated Aug. 15, 1870.
One claim, adjusted at $151,274 86, paid by warrant dated Aug. 23, 1870.
Total, $933,640 44.

The complaint then avers that all of these separate sums and the aggregate thereof did not and do not represent any real claim, but were pretended and fictitious; that said Tweed and Watson caused them to be presented and adjusted, and caused said warrants in settlement of said claims to be drawn and paid to themselves, and that they converted the proceeds of the said payments to their own use; that no part of said moneys has ever been restored to, recovered by, or paid back to the City, "either in specie or by compensation for the same, or otherwise." Wherefore plaintiff's pray judgment against the defendant, Tweed, in the sum of $933,640 44, with interest.

The complaint is signed by D. Pratt, Attorney General, and verified by Wheeler H. Peckham, under date of June 17, 1875. Upon the complaint and the affidavits of Henry F. Taintor, accountant, and James H. Ingersoll, the substance of which has already been made public, Judge Westbrook, at Supreme Court, Chambers, on June 21, granted an attachment against the person of Tweed, fixing the bail at $1,000,000. The papers were withheld pending the recently decided question as to Tweed's discharge and the reduction of his bail. Judgment having now been given for the people on both motions made by the defendant, the papers were yesterday placed in the hands of the Sheriff, and Tweed was formally rearrested in Ludlow Street Jail. The order of arrest is made returnable Oct. 21.

TWEED TO BE TRIED SOON.

On the question before the General Term as to the form of the order to be entered in the matter of the decision reversing Judge Donohue's order granting Tweed a bill of particulars, Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, of counsel for the people in the Tweed litigation, asked on Thursday that such an order be entered as would cut off any dilatory motions on the part of Tweed's counsel and bring the six-million suit to a speedy trial. In conformity with this application the following supplementary decision was given yesterday:

Per curiam. The stipulation given by plaintiffs' attorney after the hearing of the motion at Special Term related in terms to that motion, and obviously was given to meet the contingency of a denial of the motion. That stipulation was superseded by an order adverse to plaintiffs, and which extended the defendant's time "to answer, demur, or take any action to which he might be entitled," until twenty days after the service of an amended complaint and of the bill of particulars. That order has been wholly reversed on this appeal. There was no stay of plaintiffs' proceedings by the order, and the strict legal result is that the defendant's time to answer or demur has expired. The opinion of the court on the appeal directs that he have five days to answer after the service of the order to be entered thereon. The defendant now asks to have inserted in the order a provision to the effect that he may answer, demur, or take such other action as he was entitled to when the motion was made. The public interests, and, we think, the true interests of the defendant, require that the war in all, unjustly and unrelieved, if innocent, or, if guilty, baffling justice by using for that purpose the proceeds of his frauds. It is time to stop, if possible, this condition of things, and we shall, therefore, grant nothing but leave to answer. The order will provide that the defendant may answer within seven days, which will leave to plaintiffs sufficient time to notice the case for trial at the November Circuit. The order will be drawn accordingly.

THE BOWERY THEATRE LITIGATION.

SINGULAR MORTALITY AMONG COUNSEL ENGAGED IN THE CASE—JUDGE LEONARD'S DECISION REVERSED.

The Bowery Theatre was hired in the Spring of 1860 by George Wood from John S. Giles, and, after renovating it, he sublet it, with the consent of Giles, for one year, with the privilege of a renewal of five years more, to Spaulding & Rogers, circus proprietors. Giles agreed that the latter could make alterations and improvements, with the proviso that they should not be removed. Spaulding & Rogers agreed not to use the theatre for any thing but equestrian and theatrical performances, under the penalty of forfeiture of lease and $5,000 damages. It appears that in the Spring of 1861 the regiment commanded by Col. James E. Kerrigan, broke into the theatre, took possession of it, and used it for barrack purposes and as a recruiting station, without the consent of Spaulding & Rogers, who got the regiment out as soon as possible, repaired the theatre, and surrendered their lease to Giles, who immediately let it to others engaged in the equestrian business. Giles brought suit in 1862 to recover from Spalding & Rogers the $5,000 penalty and $2,000 damages for repairs. A very remarkable peculiarity connected with the long litigation which followed is in relation to the counsel and attorneys engaged in it. Judge Phillips and Judge Whiting both died while acting as attorneys in the case. The former being the first attorney for Mr. Giles, and Judge Whiting the first for Spalding & Rogers. Young Mr. Whiting and Mr. Schieffelin succeeded Judge Whiting and Mr. Schieffelin dying, he was succeeded by Mr. Robert D. Livingston, and his health failing him, he was succeeded by Mr. Courtney. Mr. Wesley Gleason took the place of Judge Phillips. After the case had been on the calendar for a long period, it was referred to John C. Dimmick, Esq., and when the hearing was nearly completed before him he died. Mr. Gleason was taken ill during the investigation, and a long interval ensued pending his return from Europe.

Judge Leonard succeeded Mr. Dimmick, and the trial was recommenced before him, lasting nearly a year. A great deal of testimony was taken on both sides, and Judge Leonard gave judgment for plaintiff for $8,000, including the $5,000 penalty, as liquidated damages. From this judgment Mr. Courtney appealed to the General Term, which has now unanimously reversed the judgment of Judge Leonard, and granted defendants a new trial.

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION BENEFITS.

Judge Van Vorst, in Supreme Court, Special Term, reserved his decision yesterday on a demurrer to a complaint in the suit of Obry vs. Brown and others. Obry was a member of the St. Jacobus Verein, a benevolent association, one of the by-laws of which provides that no member shall draw benefits as sick unless he is confined to the house, except in cases where he obtains the consent of both the President and physician of the association. Obry was a member who, without consent of the President, the defendant named, drew sick benefits although not confined to his residence, and he was expelled. The suit was brought to compel his reinstatement, and the complaint was demurred to on the ground mainly that it designated the members of the association as "others," when it was necessary to set forth their names in full. A minor ground of the demurrer was that the complaint admitted the fact of violation of the by-laws, and consequently left no cause of action.

ARREST OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THREE MEMBERS OF THE FIRM TAKEN INTO CUSTODY ON A CHARGE OF FRAUD—BAIL GIVEN—THE ARREST MADE ON THE COMPLAINT OF JOHN A. ROEBLING'S SONS.

On Wednesday last, in the Supreme Court, before Judge Lawrence, an order of arrest was granted against William Butler Duncan, William Watts Sherman, and Francis H. Gram, of the late banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., on the complaint of Washington A. Roebling, Ferdinand W. Roebling, and Charles G. Roebling, who charge the late banking firm with fraud. Mr. Washington A. Roebling, one of the plaintiffs, is the well-known Engineer of the East River bridge, and the suit is brought by his attorney, Mr. Henry H. Morange, of Wall street.

In the sworn statement of Mr. Ferdinand W. Roebling he states that the plaintiffs are copartners in trade, doing business under the firm name of John A. Roebling's Sons; that the defendants had a widespread reputation as wealthy and honorable bankers; that they were reported as having a capital invested in their business of millions;

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800 Western Union.....75½ 400 Erie Railway.....16¾
200 do.....75¾ 200 N. J. Central.....102
900 do.....75½ 200 do.....99½
1500 do.....75⅝ 100 do.....99⅝
100 do.....c. 75⅝ 100 do.....99¾
600 do.....b3. 75⅝ 50 do.....100
100 do.....75⅝ 440 do.....100
1000 do.....c. 75⅝ 100 do.....s3. 99½
1700 Pacific Mail.....35⅝ 100 do.....s60. 99
200 do.....s3. 35⅝ 200 do.....opg.100½
900 do.....s3. 35½ 1100 Han. & St. Jo.....16½
700 do.....35½ 100 do.....b3. 16½
500 do.....35⅝ 300 Ohio & Miss. Pf..31¾
1000 Lake Shore.....54 15 Rock Island.....103
200 do.....54⅛ 100 do.....103⅛
200 do.....c. 54 100 do.....b3.103⅛
600 do.....54⅛ 1240 do.....103
1000 do.....s3. 54 200 do.....s3.103
500 do.....s3. 53⅞ 200 Del., L. & West..117¼
2100 do.....54 400 do.....116
600 do.....c. 54 100 do.....s3.115
200 do.....53⅞ 200 do.....s60.115
500 do.....b3. 54 200 do.....115¾
100 do.....c. 54 20 do.....115⅝
100 do.....54⅛ 300 do.....115
200 Union Pacific.....61⅞ 200 Atl. & Pac. Pf.b3. 6
900 do.....62 200 do.....c. 6
100 do.....62⅜ 100 Ohio & Miss.....c. 15⅞
300 do.....62⅝ 900 do.....15⅞
100 do.....62⅜ 300 do.....15¾
200 do.....62½ 200 do.....s3. 15⅝
100 do.....b3. 62⅜ 300 do.....s3. 15⅞
200 do.....62½ 200 do.....b3. 16
100 do.....62⅝ 100 do.....15⅞
500 do.....62⅝ 100 St. Paul.....32½
100 do.....s3. 51⅞ 100 St. Paul Pf.....62⅜
100 do.....51⅞ 200 Tol. & Wab.....b3. 6⅛
50 do.....52 800 do.....6⅜
1100 North-western.....84½ 900 Pacific R. of Mo. 22⅜
300 do.....c. 85¾ 300 do.....22¾
1000 do.....83¾ 600 do.....22¼
100 do.....83⅝ 100 do.....116⅝
1000 do.....s3. 84 200 do.....s3. 22
100 do.....83¾ 300 do.....117
300 do.....83¾ 300 do.....22¼
N. Y. & Hud.....102¾ 100 do.....116⅝
30 do.....102¼ 200 do.....22½
200 do.....102¾ 200 do.....c. 22⅝
1000 do.....s3. 53⅞ 200 do.....s3. 22¾
400 do.....53⅞ 100 Chic. & A...b.c.s3. 96
900 Union Pacific b.c. 62 10 do.....95½
200 do.....s3. 62 100 Atlan. & P. Pf.b.c. 74
100 do.....63 700 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 23
100 do.....63⅜ 100 do.....22⅞
200 do.....63⅝ 100 do.....b3. 23
300 do.....63⅝ 100 do.....23
600 do.....63½ 100 do.....22⅞
100 do.....c. 63¾ 200 do.....22¾
100 do.....63 300 do.....22¼
100 do.....63¼ 200 do.....22
300 do.....62⅝ 200 Ohio & M..b.c.b3. 16

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 Long Dock bs.104 700 North-western.....37⅜
5 Ger. Am. Bank.....81½ 400 do.....37⅜
10 Fourth Nat. Bk..95⅞ 800 do.....37⅛
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.....102¾ 400 do.....37⅜
74 do.....102⅝ 400 do.....37⅜
700 do.....102 1100 do.....37⅜
600 do.....s60.101⅞ 700 do.....37⅜
600 do.....s3.101¾ 1400 do.....37⅜
1000 do.....s3.102 100 do.....b.c. 89
2,000 Chic. & N.W.C. 300 do.....88¾
do.....865 100 do.....88¼
3,000 do.....b3. 86⅝ 100 C., C. & I. b.c. 50
4,000 do.....86⅝ 300 Chic. & N.W. b.c.c. 85¾
2,000 do.....b.c. 86¾ 1800 do.....88¾
2,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 109 400 do.....88¼
7,000 Mor. & Es. 1st C. 100 400 do.....88¼
1,000 Han. & St. J. 8s C. 70 500 do.....s3. 88
5,000 do.....b3. 75¾ 100 do.....87⅞
3,000 Lake Shore C.R. 99½ 100 do.....87¾
6,000 Mich. C. 7s...c. 104¾ 300 do.....s3. 87⅜
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s. 93 100 do.....s60. 89
5,000 Ill. 1st 7s C. 113¾ 600 do.....87⅜
1,000 North Mo. 1st... 90⅝ 500 do.....87⅞
1,000 Can. P. 1st S. J. 8. 91⅝ 500 do.....87⅜
8,000 do.....L. G. 91 200 do.....87⅜
1,000 Cen. Pac. L. G. 8s. 92½ 100 Chic. & N.W. Pf. b.c. 81
4,000 Cen. P. G. bs. b.c. 107¼ 100 do.....c. 81¾
17,000 C. Pac. 1st.....103¾ 200 do.....b3. 82
5,000 do.....103⅝ 100 do.....82
4,000 West. U. 7s.....96 100 do.....c. 82
5,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 90 300 do.....s3. 82
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf. 89 100 N. J. Cen. b.c.s10. 100
5,000 Can So. 1st c.on. 44 100 do.....100¼
100 Quick. Min. Co.... 16 200 do.....101
200 At. & P. Tel.....18½ 200 do.....101½
100 West. U.....b.c.s3. 75⅝ 100 do.....101⅝
200 do.....b3. 75¾ 200 do.....101¾
300 do.....75⅝ 100 do.....101⅞
600 do.....c. 75¾ 100 do.....101
200 do.....75¾ 50 do.....s3. 101⅜
100 do.....75¼ 100 do.....s.100¾
100 do.....c. 75¾ 100 do.....101
1900 do.....75⅝ 100 C., M. & St. P. b.c.s3. 33¾
400 do.....s3. 75¾ 400 do.....34
300 do.....s3. 75¾ 200 do.....33⅞
500 do.....s3. 75⅝ 200 do.....33¾
300 Pac. Mail...b.c.b3. 35⅞ 100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c. 62¾
100 do.....35¾ 600 do.....62¼
200 do.....b3. 35⅞ 100 do.....c. 62¾
200 do.....35¾ 100 Morris & Essex.....103
1500 do.....35⅝ 100 N. J. C. & N. b.c.c. 54
100 do.....s10. 35⅝ 100 Han. & St. Jo. b.c. 16
500 do.....s3. 35½ 100 do.....16½
1000 do.....35½ 100 do.....16¾
100 do.....s3. 35½ 100 do.....16¾
100 do.....16¾
30 Adams Express.....101 200 do.....s30. 115¾
100 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 55¾ 200 do.....b.c.s30. 116¼
200 do.....55 100 do.....s30. 115⅞
2,000 L. S. & M. S.....b.c.c. 84 300 do.....116⅝
1,000 C. S. 1st. c. on. 44 60 do.....116⅝
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 42 100 do.....s3. 100¼
2,000 Lehigh & W. Con. 96 100 C., M. & St. P. b.c. 33¾
6,000 L. & N. W. Con. 200 do.....33¾
Con. Gold bds. 85¼ 100 do.....33⅝
70 Fourth Nat. Bank. 95⅞ 100 do.....33¾
100 Quicksilver Min.. 16 100 do.....33¼
200 C. C. of Md. b.c.s3. 45 100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c. 61¾
200 A. & P. Tel. b.c.s3. 17½ 200 do.....61¾
300 West. U. Tel. b.c. 75⅝ 100 T., W. & W. b.c.c. 6
do.....75⅛ 5 P., FL. W. & C. G. b.c. 97¾
600 do.....75⅜ 100 D., L. & W. b.c.s3. 116
100 do.....s3. 75⅛ 100 do.....116⅛
800 do.....s3. 75¼ 100 do.....s3. 116⅛
1200 do.....75¼ 100 do.....s3. 116¼
2200 do.....s3. 75 100 do.....116⅜
6400 do.....s3. 75 100 do.....115¾
6300 do.....75 100 Ohio & Miss. b.c. 15¾
100 do.....s5. 75 100 do.....15⅝
60 Adams Express.....100 800 do.....15⅝
100 Erie R'way. b.c.s5. 15¾ 100 do.....15⅝
200 do.....16¾ 200 Han. & St. Jo.....16
100 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 54¼ 100 do.....b.c. 16¾
50 do.....54¼ 200 do.....17
100 do.....54¼ 100 C., C. & I. C. b.c. c. 38¾
100 do.....54 200 do.....38¾
200 L. S. & M. S.....b.c. 53⅞ 100 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 6
100 do.....53⅞ 100 Pac. R. of Mo. b.c. 21⅝
2200 do.....53⅜ 800 do.....21⅝
2500 do.....s3. 53⅝ 200 do.....s3. 21⅞
25 do.....53⅜ 100 do.....21¾
2100 do.....53½ 100 do.....21⅝
1000 Panama.....b.c. 130 200 do.....22
100 Chi. & N. W.....b.c. 87½ 500 do.....s3. 22
800 do.....b3. 87½ 400 do.....20¾
1000 do.....b3. 87⅝ 1100 do.....s3. 87⅜
600 do.....87⅝ 100 Mich. Cen. 55
100 do.....s3. 87⅝ 100 do.....s60. 99
100 do.....s3. 87¾ 400 do.....54
100 Union Pacific.....62⅞ 100 do.....54¼
100 do.....62⅝ 50 do.....s3. 54
400 do.....62⅜ 100 do.....54
50 Rock Island.....103
600 do.....b3.103
200 New-Jersey Cen.....101½ 200 St. Paul.....33⅝
100 do.....101⅝ 100 St. Paul Pref.....62⅜
200 do.....101⅝ 100 do.....62¼
100 do.....s3.101½ 100 do.....62¼
100 do.....c. 62
10 Morris & Essex.....102⅝ 200 do.....62
200 do.....102¾ 100 do.....s30. 61⅞
500 Lake Shore.....53⅞ 100 Ohio & Miss.....s3. 15⅝
200 do.....s3. 53¾ 100 do.....15⅜
300 do.....b3. 53⅞ 500 Del., L. & W.....116¼
300 do.....s5. 53¾ 200 do.....116¾
1400 do.....53¾ 400 do.....s30. 115⅝
200 do.....53⅞ 100 do.....116
800 do.....54 100 Chic. & Alton.....95½
100 do.....53⅞ 50 do.....95⅝
600 do.....s3. 53¾ 100 Han. & St. Jo.....16
1000 do.....53¾ 100 Pacific R. of Mo.....21¾
900 do.....53⅞ 200 do.....22
100 do.....s3. 53¾ 600 do.....c. 22¼
5 Panama.....128 400 do.....22

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s. '81. 121⅛ $500,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..b.c. 119¼
7,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '64.....b.c. 115¼ 15,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '66.....b.c. 119¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68. 121¼ '64.....b.c. 119¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Ark. 6s. ints. to 100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 59
M. O. & R. 1st. b.c. 83½ 100 do.....83½
6,000 Union Pac. 1st. 103⅝ 300 Union Pacific. b.c. 62⅝
3,000 U. P. 7s. L. G. 88¼ 600 do.....62¼
2,000 do.....92⅜ 200 N. J. Cen.....b.c. 101¼
1,000 L. S. & M. S. 98 300 do.....101
1,000 C. S. 1st. c. on. 44 60 do.....101⅜
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 42 100 do.....s3. 100¼
2,000 Leh. & W. Con. 96 100 C., M. & St. P. b.c. 33⅜
6,000 L. & N. W. Con. 200 do.....33¼
Con. Gold bds. 85¼ 100 do.....33⅛
70 Fourth Nat. Bank. 95⅞ 100 do.....33¼
100 Quicksilver Min.. 16 100 do.....33¼
200 C. C. of Md. b.c.s3. 45 100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c. 61¾
200 A. & P. Tel. b.c.s3. 17½ 200 do.....61¾
300 West. U. Tel. b.c. 75⅝ 100 T., W. & W. b.c.c. 6
do.....75⅛ 5 P., FL. W. & C. G. b.c. 97¾
300 do.....75⅜ 100 D., L. & W. b.c.s3. 116
100 do.....s3. 75⅛ 100 do.....116⅛
800 do.....s3. 75¼ 100 do.....s3. 116⅛
1200 do.....75¼ 100 do.....s3. 116¼
2200 do.....s3. 75¼ 100 do.....116⅜
6400 do.....s3. 75 100 do.....115¾
6300 do.....75 100 Ohio & Miss. b.c. 15¾
100 do.....s5. 75 100 do.....15⅝
60 Adams Express.....100 800 do.....15⅝
100 Erie R'way. b.c.s5. 15¾ 100 do.....15⅝
200 do.....16¾ 200 Han. & St. Jo.....16
100 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 54¼ 100 do.....b.c. 16¾
50 do.....54¼ 200 do.....17
100 do.....54¼ 100 C., C. & I. C. b.c. c. 38¾
100 do.....54 200 do.....38¾
200 L. S. & M. S.....b.c. 53⅞ 100 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 6
100 do.....53⅞ 100 Pac. R. of Mo. b.c. 21⅝
2200 do.....53⅜ 800 do.....21⅝
2500 do.....s3. 53⅝ 200 do.....s3. 21⅞
25 do.....53⅜ 100 do.....21¾
2100 do.....53½ 100 do.....21⅝
1000 Panama.....b.c. 130 200 do.....22
100 Chi. & N. W.....b.c. 87½ 500 do.....s3. 22
800 do.....b3. 87½ 400 do.....20¾
1000 do.....b3. 87⅝ 1100 do.....s3. 87⅜
600 do.....87⅝ 100 Mich. Cen. 55
100 do.....s3. 87⅝ 100 do.....s60. 99
100 do.....s3. 87¾ 400 do.....54
100 Union Pacific.....62⅞ 100 do.....54¼
100 do.....62⅝ 50 do.....s3. 54
400 do.....62⅜ 100 do.....54
50 Rock Island.....103
600 do.....b3.103
200 New-Jersey Cen.....101½ 200 St. Paul.....33⅝
100 do.....101⅝ 100 St. Paul Pref.....62⅜
200 do.....101⅝ 100 do.....62¼
100 do.....s3.101½ 100 do.....62¼
100 do.....c. 62
10 Morris & Essex.....102⅝ 200 do.....62
200 do.....102¾ 100 do.....s30. 61⅞
500 Lake Shore.....53⅞ 100 Ohio & Miss.....s3. 15⅝
200 do.....s3. 53¾ 100 do.....15⅜
300 do.....b3. 53⅞ 500 Del., L. & W.....116¼
300 do.....s5. 53¾ 200 do.....116¾
1400 do.....53¾ 400 do.....s30. 115⅝
200 do.....53⅞ 100 do.....116
800 do.....54 100 Chic. & Alton.....95½
100 do.....53⅞ 50 do.....95⅝
600 do.....s3. 53¾ 100 Han. & St. Jo.....16
1000 do.....53¾ 100 Pacific R. of Mo.....21¾
900 do.....53⅞ 200 do.....22
100 do.....s3. 53¾ 600 do.....c. 22¼
5 Panama.....128 400 do.....22

FRIDAY, Oct. 8—P. M.

Prices on the stock market continue to decline. To-day the course of values was influenced somewhat by unfavorable rumors industriously disseminated in stock circles. There was also witnessed a change in the tactics of the bears, who, having heretofore made these assaults principally on non-dividend-paying stocks, to-day changed front and directed the brunt of their attacks against the prominent dividend-paying shares. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western opened at 117¼, against 117¾ at the close yesterday, and soon dropped to 115. After a recovery to 117 the price reacted to 116 before 1 o'clock, and the later afternoon dealings were at 116⅛ @116¼. New-Jersey Central opened at 100@ 99½, as against 100¾ at the close yesterday, but at the first board an active buying movement set in which carried the price up to 101⅝. From this point there was a sudden decline to 100¾ and a rise to 101¾. In the afternoon the stock touched 100½, closing finally at 101. Michigan Central declined from 55¼ to 54, Pittsburg from 90½ to 88½, and Panama dropped to 130, with no important recovery in the closing dealings. Union Pacific was a marked exception to the general list in the early transactions, advancing from 61⅞ to 63¾. The price subsequently reacted to 62¼. North-western common was noticeably weak, declining from 38¼ to 36⅜. The preferred fell off to 51¾, Lake Shore to 53⅜, New-York Central to 101¾, St. Paul to 33½, Preferred to 61¾, Ohio and Mississippi to 15⅜, Hannibal and St. Joseph to 15⅞, Pacific Mail to 35¼, and Western Union to 74¾; but at the close prices showed an advance of ⅛ to ½ ₱ cent. Missouri Pacific was erratic, declining from 22½ to 22, rising to 23⅛, falling in the afternoon to 20, and closing at a rally of ⅜ ₱ cent. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced to 18½, and fell off later to 17¾.

The money market worked steadily at 3@4 ₱ cent. for call loans until near the close, when there were offerings at 2½ ₱ cent. to Stock Exchange borrowers. Prime indorsed business notes sell at 5½ to 7 ₱ cent., the chief feature of the market being the paucity of offerings. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $450,000.

The foreign advices reported the withdrawal of £336,000 bullion from the Bank of England on balance to-day, said to be intended in great part for shipment to these shores. At the London Stock Exchange money is to be had at 1¼ ₱ cent. on British Consols, which declined slightly, closing at 93⅞@94 for both money and the account. Old 1865s closed at 106⅛@106¼, 1867s at 107⅛@107⅜, 10-40s at 104⅜, and new 5s at 104¾. Erie ruled at 15, and the Preferred at 31½. Foreign exchange at the opening was weak, and bankers reduced their rates to $4 79½ and $4 83½, but when gold declined the rates were put back to $4 80 and $4 84, and the market was firmer. The closing rates for actual business were $4 78½@$4 79 for bankers' 60 days' sterling, and $4 82½@$4 83 for demand. The gold market was heavy and lower, the price declining from 117¼ to 116⅜, with all the afternoon dealings at 116½@116¾. The rates on gold loans ranged from 3-64 ₱ cent. per diem to 6 ₱ cent. per annum for use. The decline in gold was assisted by the reported withdrawal of bullion from the Bank of England for export to America and the continued shipments of gold from San Francisco to the East, $192,000 having left that port yesterday and $160,000 to-day for New-York. Previous shipments from San Francisco are beginning to arrive here.

In Government bonds there was a fairly active business and prices were well supported, notwithstanding the decline in gold. New 5s sold at 117¾@117⅞ for registered and 118⅛ for coupon. Railroad bonds were, in the main, lower, the most important change having been in Chicago and North-western Consolidated coupon gold bonds, which sold at 86⅜ @85¼, closing at 85¼ to 85½. Hannibal and St. Joseph Convertible and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consolidated declined 1 ₱ cent., selling down to 75¾ and 96 respectively. The Pacific mortgages were steady. State Bonds were weak and lower for Tennessee old, at 51, and firmer for Missouri funded, at 102½.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$814,388 12
Gold payments	1,147,995 01
Gold balance	37,395,585 41
Currency receipts	1,884,653 58
Currency payments	1,532,696 31
Currency balance	54,630,299 40
Customs	393,000 00

The imports of dry goods at this port for the week ending to-day were $1,110,692, and the amount marketed $1,193,917. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1, this year, are $86,449,706, and the total amount marketed $86,489,641.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 8.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American gold	117⅛	116¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118	117⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	119⅜	119
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	120⅜	120½
Bills on London	4 78½ @ 4 79	4 78½@4 79
New-York Central	102¼	102
Rock Island	103	103
Pacific Mail	35¾	35¼
Erie	15¾	15¾
Western Union	75⅜	74⅞
Union Pacific	61⅝	62⅜
Lake Shore	54⅛	53½
Wabash	6½	6
North-western	38⅜	37
North-western Preferred	52¼	51¾
New-Jersey Central	101¾	101
Panama	132	130
Erie	16⅞	16⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	16	15⅜
C., C. and Ind. Central	3⅞	3⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph	17	15⅞
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	18¼	17¾
Quicksilver	16	16
St. L., K. C. & N.	5	5
St. L., K. C. & N. Preferred	26	25½
Total sales		159,310

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	124½	125	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	119	119¼
6s, 1881, r	121¼	121⅜	5-20s, 1867, r	120⅜	120½
6s, 1881, c	123½	123⅝	5-20s, 1867, c	120⅜	120½
5-20s, 1862, r	115	..	5-20s, 1868, r	121¼	121½
5-20s, 1862, c	118¾	..	5-20s, 1868, c	121	121½
5-20s, 1864, r	115¼	116	10-40s, r	116⅜	116⅝
5-20s, 1864, c	119	119½	10-40s, c	117⅜	117½
5-20s, 1865, r	116	116½	5s, 1881, r	117⅜	117⅝
5-20s, 1865, c	119½	120	5s, 1881, c	117⅜	118
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	119	119¼			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $10,000 for interest and $16,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$98,211,000
Gold balances	1,019,950
Currency balances	1,196,454

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$61,064,879
Currency balances	3,575,201
Gold exchanges	3,646,247
Gold balances	462,909

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Georgia 6s	93	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17½
Georgia 7s, new bds.	100	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	17½
Georgia 7s, indorsed	98½	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J.	50
Georgia 7s, Gold Bds.	98⅜	N. C., N. C. R., A. & O.	50
Illinois coup. 6s	77.102	N. C., do., c. off., J. & J.	35
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.	102	N. C., do., c. off., A. & O.	35
Illinois War Loan	102	N. C. Fund. Act, '66.	10
Kentucky 6s	102¾	N. C. N. Bds., J. & J.	8
Louisiana 6s	36¼	N. C. N. Bds., A. & O.	8
Louisiana new bds.	36	Ohio 6s, '75	102½
La. 6s, n. Funtin D.	36¼	Ohio 6s, '81	105
La. 7s, Penitentiary	36	Ohio 6s, '86	107
La. 6s, Levee Bonds	36	Rhode Island 6s	103
La. 8s, Lev. B. of '75.	36¾	South Carolina 6s	28
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	103	S. C. 6s, J. & J	28½
Michigan 6s, '83	105	S. C. 6s, A. & O	28½
Michigan 7s, '90	107½	S. C. Fund. Act, '66	28
Mo. 6s, due in '75	101⅝	S. C. Fund. Act, '69, J. & J.	28
Mo. 6s, due in '76	101⅝	S. C. L. C., '69, A. & O.	28
Mo. 6s, due in '77	101⅝	S. C. 7s of '88	29
Mo. 6s, due in '80	101⅝	S. C. Non-fund. Bds.	4½
Mo. F. B., due '94-'95	102	Tennessee 6s, old	51
Mo. As. or U., d. '92	102	Tenn. 6s, new bds	48
H. & St. J., d. '75	101¼	Tex. 6s, 10s of '76	99½
H. & St. J., d. '76	101	Virginia 6s, old	40
H. & St. J., d. '87	101½	Va. 6s, new bds., '66	40
N. Y. Reg. B. Loan	106½	Va. 6s, new bds., '67	40
N. Y. Coup. B. Loan	106½	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	69
N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '75	114	Va. 6s, x mat'd coup.	63⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '77	114	Va. 6s, Consol. 2d sc.	49
N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '78	114	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	9
N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '91	121	D. of C. 3-65s, 1924	65½

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	105¾	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	106½
Bos., H. & Erie 1st	20	Cleve. & Tol. new bs.	106
B., H. & E. Pac. 1st, 7s, G.	35	Cl., P. & A. old bds.	103
Cnes. & Ohio 6s, 1st	28	Cl., P. & A. new bds.	100
Chi. & Alton 1st	110½	Det., Mon. & Tol. bds.	100¼
Chi. & Alton Inc	100	Buff. & E. new bds.	100
Joliet & Chi. 1st	108	Buff. & State L. 7s.	101
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st.	99½	Lake Shore Div. bds.	99½
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	115	Lake Shore C. & L.	101
Chi., R. I. & Pac. 1st, 7s,	108¾	Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	95
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, n.	111¼	Mar. & Cin. 1st	105
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, C.	107¼	Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902.	104¼
Cen. R. of N. J. conv.	104	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.	112
Am. D. & I. bds	100¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	102
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	109½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	102
M. & St. P. 2-7 3-10 P. D.	90	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	102
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, G. R. D.	90	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101
M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	94½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	116
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	85	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	114
M. & St. P. Cons. S. F.	76	H. R. 7s 2d, S. F., '85.	111¼
M. & St. P. 2d	89	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	113½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	108½	North Missouri 1st	90½
C. & N. W. con. bds.	97¼	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	90
C. & N. W. ext'n bs.	90	Ohio & M'ss. Cons.	88
Chic. & N. W. 1st	99½	Ohio & M. 2d Cons.	64½
C. & N. W. cons. g'd.	85	Cen. P. G. 6s, 1st bds.	107½
Peninsula 1st, conv.	55½	Cen. Pac., San. J. B.	90¾
Chic. & Mil. 1st	97	Cen. Pac. State A. bs.	106
Winona & St. P. 1st.	75	Western Pac. bds	96
Winona & St. P. 2d.	55	Union Pac. 1st bds.	103⅝
C., C. C. & I. con. bds.	98	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	98
D., L. & W. 2d	111	Pacific of Mo. 1st	83
Del., L. & W. 7s, conv.	117	Pacific M. g'd by Mo.	101½
Morris & Essex 1st	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	113½
Mor. & Es. const'n.	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	107
Mor. & Es. 1st, C. G.	104¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	92½
Erie 3d 7s. 1883	95	C., C. & I. 1st	40½
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	92	C., C. & I. 2d	15
Long Dock Bonds	104	Rome, W. & Og. C. 1st.	89½
H., N. & Hart. 1st, C.	107	Rome, W. & Og. C. 2d.	107
B., N. Y. & E. Large bs.	82	Aton & T. H. 2d. Pref.	88½
H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv.	75¾	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	62
C. F. & Minn. 1st	80	T. & W. 1st St. L. D.	55
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.	103	Gr. Western 1st, '88.	80
M. So. N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ ct.	108	Han. & Cent. Mo. 1st.	65

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	150	Marine	109
Central National	99	Mechanics	143
Chemical	1600	Mercantile	109
City	300	Merchants'	121
Commerce	121¾	Merchants' Ex	109
Corn Exchange	131¾	New-York	300
First National	200	N. Y. Central Ex.	102
Fourth National	95½	North America	100¾
German American	81	Phenix	98
Gold Exchange	120	St. Nicholas	103
Irving	132		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	104½	
City 6s, new	108¼	108¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	131⅞	132
Pennsylvania Railroad	50½	50⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55½	*55¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61⅝	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20¼	20¾
Northern Central Railroad	28¾	....
Lehigh Navigation	50⅛	50¼

*Ex quarterly dividend, 2½ per cent.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 8, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	32	Leather, sides	2,454
Beans, bbls	795	Pea-nuts, bags	50
Beeswax, pkg	7	Provisions	49
B. E. Peas, bags	137	Spirits Turp., bbls	33
Flour, bbls	8,595	Spelter, pcs	712
Wheat, bushels	182,133	Starch, pkg	1,810
Corn, bushels	343,000	Sugar, hhds	944
Oats, bushels	32,600	Syrup, bbls	5
Barley, bushels	41,514	Oil-cake, pkg	737
Peas, bushels	1,000	Cotton, bales	2,045
Copper, bbls	16	Pork, pkg	116
D. fed Fruit, pks	35	Cut-meats, pks	401
Eggs, bbls	1,655	Lard, tcs	346
Grease, pkg	11	Butter, pkg	6,484
Hemp, bales	44	Cheese, pkg	9,217
Hops, bales	504	Tallow, pkg	349
Hides, No	551	Tobacco, hhds	82
Hides, sides	50	Tobacco, pks	869
Flax-seed, bags	12	Wool, bales	142
Molasses, hhds	1,071	Whisky, bbls	542

COTTON—A fair inquiry has been reported for early delivery, with prices quoted strong, the revised official figures showing an advance of 1-16c. ₱ lb on Low Middling and 1-32c. ₱ lb on Good Ordinary. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,168 bales, (of which 280 bales were on last evening) including 728 bales to spinners, and 440 bales to shippers.....The business for to-day has been again quite active, with October options quoted 1-16c. ₱ lb. higher, on a more urgent inquiry; and later options quited early 1-32c.@1-16c. ₱ lb. lower, on freer offerings but rallying much stronger in the closing dealings.....Sales have been reported since our last of 24,700 bales, (of which 4,400 bales were on last evening, and 20,300 bales to-day,) with 2,300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling as follows: October, 13 3-32c.; November, 13⅜c.; December, 13 3-32c.; January, 13 5-32c.@15 3-16c.; February, 13⅜c.; March, 13 19-32c.@13⅝c.; April, 13 15-16c.@13⅞c.; May, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c.; June, 14⅛c.@14 9-32c.; July, 14 7-16c.@14⅝c.; August, 14 9-16c.@14⅝c., ₱ lb. The receipts at this port since our last have been 2,045 bales.....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 18,026 bales, against 14,324 bales the same day last week, and for the week, 102,339 bales, against 79,062 bales last week.....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 283,780 bales, against 251,149 bales the corresponding time in the preceding season.....Consolidated (six days') exports to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 20,850 bales; to the Continent, 4,085 bales.....Stock in New-York, 38,942 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 94,489 bales.

New-York Quotations for Cotton in store, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼
Strict Ordinary	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	11¾
Good Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Low Middling	13 1-16	13 1-16	13 1-16	13 1-16
Strict Low Middling	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Middling	13⅝	13½	13¾	13¾
Good Middling	13⅞	13¾	14	14
Strict Good Middling	13⅞	14	14¼	14¼
Middling Fair	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Fair	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11⅛	Low Middling	12 5-16
Strict Good Ordinary	11¾	Middling	12½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally heavy, and low grades have been again quoted down 10@15c. ₱ bbl., closing relatively limited movement in most descriptions other than City Mill Extras and good to choice shipping extras, in lines, which were in fair request, mostly for the European market, at the moderate decline noted, and for export 10,000 bbls. of all grades, including very inferior to very choice No. 2 Flour at $3 75@$4 05; very poor to fancy Superfine and Western at $4 90@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@$5 35; inferior to fair State, $5 45@$5 80; fancy do., $5 90 at $5 75@$5 80; very choice to fancy do., $6@ $6 40; City Mills Extra, $5 90@$

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 9, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Overland Route—Mr. H. J. Montague, John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge. Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Girofle-Girofla—Mlle. Geoffroy, Mlle. Dupare, Mons. Duplan. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Nicholas Nickleby—Mr. George Belmore. Matinée.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 1:30—Grand Concert—Mlle. Teresa Titiens, Mme. A. Goddard, Miss Adelaide Randall, Mr. Tom Karl.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Our Boys—Mr. James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Around The World—(Grand spectacle.) Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment. Matinée at 2.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Frou-Frou—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ida Vernon, Mr. Frederic Robinson.

PARK THEATRE.—The Mighty Dollar—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. Matinée.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—Grand Instrumental Concert.

THEATER COMIQUE.—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities. Matinée.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, &c. Matinée.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment. Matinee.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Exhibition of Works of Art, Mechanics, and Agriculture.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Why anybody should cast a vote against the Republican State ticket has not yet been explained by the opposition papers. It represents Reform in its truest sense. The platform put before the people contains the principles not only of the party in New-York, but of the entire Republican Party. It has not been adopted as a mere "catch" to entice votes. Mr. Frederick Seward, who is at the head of the ticket, is known to be a thoroughly able and conscientious man. The opposition candidate for the same office is a person who was under the deepest obligations to Mr. Seward's father, and who recently declared that he was a Republican, and immediately afterward was guilty of a breach of faith which ought to dishonor him forever among gentlemen. He simply sold himself out to the highest bidder. A very bad bargain he would be at any price, as we could easily have convinced anybody who dreamt of placing him in a position of public trust. A foreign mission is the bait which tempted him, but people who remember the ridicule which Mr. Bigelow brought upon the office of American Minister in Paris will not be anxious to see him sent back to repeat his exploits. Public opinion must be strangely demoralized before it can set the mark of its approval on a man who has betrayed every trust confided to him, and who finishes his career by an unheard-of act of treachery.

Ex-Senator Schurz has consented to answer Mr. Wendell Phillips' criticism of the famous speech at Cincinnati. He does so at the request of Mr. Murat Halstead, who evidently estimates the need of a reply to Mr. Phillips not by the strength of the latter's argument, but by the folly and ignorance of those to whom it was addressed. In his reply, Mr. Schurz administers to Mr. Phillips a heavy dose of the simplest possible corrective—facts. He cites such as must be familiar to every one, the facts of every day experience and of recent and undisputed history. But if there is anything the inflationists will not accept as a basis of argument it is facts; and if there is one thing more than another they despise, it is reasoning. Their whole structure is theoretical, nowhere touching the solid ground. It is a sort of aerial Tower of Babel, starting above our heads and ending in hopeless confusion. Of such a fabric Mr. Schurz makes short work. His letter is as admirable in simplicity, clearness, and good sense as was his speech.

A more thoroughly stupid method of inflicting capital punishment than that which prevails in the United States it would be difficult to imagine. Our readers, who care to do so, will find it illustrated in the account of the hanging of Pemberton in Boston yesterday. If the death-penalty is to be retained—and the arguments against it are very far from being conclusive—every execution should be conducted in absolute absence of all publicity, by a silent, unseen process. The parade of a large force of officials, the presence of reporters, and the minute descriptions of a prisoner's course from the time of sentence to his death, rob the penalty of nearly all its wholesome terrors, and make an execution an exciting, and to some minds, a positively attractive, scene.

There was but one thing necessary to insure Mr. Bigelow's success, and that was a poet. The *World* has, indeed, tried to say a word or two for him now and then, but our contemporary must find it rather hard to "get up the steam" on the subject. Mr. Littlejohn has tried to prove that he has for years been a Democrat in disguise, and while he was so employed, Mr. Bigelow was assuring people privately that he was an earnest Republican. We should be much inclined to doubt whether the poor man really quite knows *what* he is. But, at any rate, he has found a poet, and we do hope that Democrats who object to him will be converted by the melodious verses now published in the Albany *Argus*. Unfortunately, we have not space to copy them entire, but we quote the most affecting lines, and trust that all true Democrats will learn them by heart, and sing them as a campaign hymn:

"E'en in his youth's bright joyous march,
Stern manhood built a lofty arch
On his white forehead, and his eye
Shone forth so early, so resplendently.
His country looked and proudly lent
New lustre to the mission that she sent.
His ways were wisdom's ways, and now
The paths of peace shall arch his brow;
For when with honors thick and brow elate
He sits so easy in the chair of State;
When the same flag that bore him o'er the sea
Returns him to thine arms, Democracy!"

We must say that this poem is quite worthy of Mr. Bigelow, and he of it.

The Ohio Inflationists, of whom Mr. Wendell Phillips is an humble follower, are continually pointing to France as an example of the beauties of paper money. But whatever the French may have made from paper money, none are more anxious to render it convertible into specie. The notes of the Bank of France—the only paper currency of the country—are, by law, to be payable on demand after the 1st of January, 1878, and the bank will probably be ready to pay them before. In order to accomplish this, the Government is to use its revenues, raised, be it remembered, by taxation, imposed by a representative legislature, to repay its advances from the bank until they are reduced to $60,000,000. And the bank is gradually but rapidly calling in its notes. These, for seven years before the war, averaged about two hundred millions of dollars ($215,146,115.) From 1871 to 1874 inclusive, they rose to $577,264,500. But by January, 1875, they had been reduced to $484,463,700—a diminution of nearly one hundred millions, ($92,800,000.) *That* is the practical expression of the opinion of the Bank of France on inflation.

Another suit has been entered against Tweed for the recovery of $933,640, being the amount of six warrants drawn in August, 1870, which, according to the testimony of James H. Ingersoll, were based upon claims of a totally false and fraudulent character. These were paid under what is known as the "Adjusted Claims act," and represent a different item of stealing from those included under the transactions of the Board of Audit. Perhaps a more important piece of news than this is the supplementary decision rendered by the General Term cutting short the "dilatory pleadings, technical motions, and evasions of the final issue," on which Tweed's counsel have, so far pretty successfully, relied to serve their client's interests. The civil suit against Tweed can, therefore, be brought to trial on the merits next month.

The rule-or-ruin policy of the "Molly Maguires" in the mining districts is taking a new form, and they seem to be relying on incendiarism to do what violence and intimidation failed in. Their motive is very simple, and is that of the highway robber, to get by terror what cannot be obtained by honest means. Every breaker burned necessarily brings distress and loss to multitudes of working men, but of what consequence is that to the ruffians who are engaged in the business? When they declaim of the rights of working men, they mean only their own right to force such terms as they wish on their employers. The right of others to earn their living honestly is something to which they are cruelly indifferent.

TAMMANY'S LATEST MOVE.

Tammany Hall is becoming desperate. The chances of defeat stare the party managers in the face whichever way they turn. There is disunion and dissatisfaction, beyond all precedent, in nearly every district in the City, and the various sections of Independent Democrats grow in strength and confidence every day. On a fair vote, there is every probability that the power of Tammany Hall will be broken on the 2d of November. It is essential, therefore, for Kelly and his supporters that there should not be a fair vote. The new Ring must have control of the ballot-box, like the old one; the Tammany candidates who are not elected, must be counted in. The Police Board, as at present constituted, cannot be trusted to lend itself to such a plot, so the Police Board must be reconstituted. That is the simple explanation of Mayor Wickham's notices of removal, or of charges with a view to removal, which have been served upon Commissioners Matsell, Disbecker, and Voorhis.

As to the charges which have led Mr. Wickham to the conclusion that these Commissioners ought to be removed, we know nothing. They are said to be those preferred by Mr. Townsend, the counsel for the Assembly Committee of Investigation now in session in this City. If so, they labor under the obvious disadvantage of being thoroughly one-sided, and of being drawn up to meet a partisan emergency, before the body whose duty it is to decide upon their merits has either made its report or finished its inquiries into the subject in question. We presume that, as provided by law, the accused Commissioners have been given an opportunity to be heard, either orally or in writing. The answer, if any has been made, not having been made public, no discussion is possible of the contents of the papers in question. They may contain accusations of some weight, or they may be the usual trumpery specimens of clap-trap which second-rate political lawyers produce at the call of partisan necessity.

As it happens, the question of whether the Police Commissioners ought or ought not to be removed at the present time is entirely independent of the question of whether these charges are weighty and well sustained. To whatever extent they may be blameworthy, it cannot be pretended that there is the slightest public necessity for their removal between now and the date of election. There are many reasons why they should not be removed—assuming that there exists good ground for their removal—within that time. They have not been accused of unfair dealing in connection with the appointment of election officers, though they have been unfortunate enough to displease Tammany Hall by striking off from the list of Inspectors several professional gamblers and jail-birds. It intimately concerns the public interest that the present Police Board should be allowed to finish the election work which it has begun. No new men can do it so well, and certainly none that we can possibly expect from Tammany Hall would do it so fairly.

The fact is, the present action of Mayor Wickham is a transparent political trick of a not very reputable kind. It has obviously been done at the dictation of his master, Kelly, who sees political influence slipping out of his grasp, and who resorts to this means of regaining it. We assume that Gov. Tilden has sagacity enough to refuse to lend himself to a piece of partisan jobbery like this. The last Democratic Governor ruined his political fortunes by consenting to do the dirty work of Tammany Hall. The moment that Mr. Tilden allows that organization to become his master, his power for public usefulness will be gone. The present demand for the removal of the Police Commissioners is avowedly based upon the partisan necessity of controlling the election. That means, in plain English, that the Tammany Democrats have made up their minds that they must have the opportunity for cheating, in order to be sure of the return of their candidates. Mr. Tilden is perfectly well aware of the present straits of the Tammany leaders. If he is willing to help them out of their difficulties by enabling them to make a free use of their ballot-stuffers and repeaters, he will be held responsible for every fraudulent vote counted in this City as the result of the conspiracy now in progress.

It is to be presumed that the Mayor's reforming ardor, having been once more aroused, will not stop short with the Police Commissioners. He is enjoined by law "to keep himself informed of the doings of the several departments," and "to be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the City and laws of the State to be executed and enforced." He cannot, therefore, be ignorant of the waste of public money which is connived at by the head of the Department of Public Works. He has probably heard of inspectors and foremen drawing pay for time spent in loafing, drinking, and playing cards, and of their subordinates imitating their example by drawing a week's pay for less than two days of actual work. Persistent neglect of such a state of things would seem to be a good ground for removal. Then there have been some rather ugly facts brought out lately about the management of the Department of Charities and Correction. They are quite as bad as anything revealed in connection with the Police Department, and the Commissioners are at least as much responsible in the one case as in the other. We do not believe that it will ever be possible to get good men to accept office in this City if every piece of neglect and mismanagement which can be ferreted out in their department should be attended by the penalty of removal. But if the rule is to apply in one instance, it is well that it should be applied all round.

ALABAMA'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Alabama Constitutional Convention, after sitting twenty-seven days, has adopted a Constitution which will be submitted to popular vote Nov. 16. The convention was called by an act of the last Legislature. There can be no doubt that the old Constitution stood much in need of revision. The convention which adopted that instrument was called by Gen. John Pope, commander of the Military District of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, in 1867, under the Reconstruction acts of Congress. It was submitted to the people in February, 1868, and defeated, a majority of the registered voters of the State failing to vote in its favor By an act of Congress, passed March 26 of the same year, however, the Constitution was declared adopted, and Alabama was admitted to Congressional representation. The disturbed and chaotic condition of affairs in the State at the time of the drafting of that Constitution was not favorable to a work requiring so much wisdom and discrimination as constitution-making, and it has never been regarded with feelings of satisfaction or admiration. We proceed to give a careful abstract of the New Constitution.

The bill of rights of the new instrument is, in its general provisions, the counterpart of our own in this State. All men are declared "equally free and independent." Section 2 declares that "all persons resident in this State, born in the United States, or naturalized, or who have legally declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, are hereby declared citizens of the State of Alabama, possessing equal civil and political rights." The right to change their form of government as may be deemed expedient is declared to be an inalienable right of a free people, in whom political power is inherent. Indictment by Grand Jury is dispensed with only "in cases of petit larceny, assault, assault and battery, affray, unlawful assemblies, vagrancy, and other misdemeanors." Section 15 provides that the State of Alabama shall never be made defendant in any court of law or equity." The General Assembly has heretofore had the power to cause suits to be brought against the State in her own courts, a practice which has proved vexatious and expensive. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus is put out of the power of the State authorities. Personal and property rights are amply guarded. Section 27 gives to every citizen "the right to bear arms in defense of himself and the State." Immigration is encouraged, and "no form of slavery shall exist in the State otherwise than for the punishment of crime." Section 35 reads as follows: "The people of this State accept as final the established fact that from the Federal Union there can be no secession of any State." There was an animated discussion over this section, and it was regarded by many delegates as an unnecessary acknowledgment of past indiscretions. Legislation imposing "educational or property qualification for suffrage or office, or any restraint upon the same on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude" is prohibited.

Some important changes have been made in the provisions relating to legislation. The Senators and Representatives are elected as before, the former for four, the latter for two years, one-half the former and all the latter being chosen at each election, but the elections are made biennial, occurring upon the first Monday in August. They were formerly annual, and occurred on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. We are told by a Montgomery Democratic paper that this separation of the times of holding the State and Federal elections deprives the "Federal bayonet" of any possible influence upon the choosing of the local Government. Sessions were formerly annual, and not exceeding thirty days; they are now to be biennial, not exceeding fifty days, except that that of 1876 is given sixty days. There can be but thirty-three Senators and one hundred Representatives, and the members of both branches are to be paid four dollars per day and ten cents mileage.

No person guilty of any infamous crime can ever be eligible to the General Assembly, or to any office of trust or profit in the State; and any transaction that has the flavor of bribery between a member of the General Assembly and any other person subjects both to fine and imprisonment, or such punishment as may be provided by law. There are careful safeguards against improper special and local legislation, and the State is prohibited from engaging in works of internal improvement, or lending its credit in aid of such; nor can the General Assembly authorize cities or towns to lend their credit or grant money to private corporations, or to become stockholders therein. The State has lately suffered severely by the unwise use of this form of subsidy. Church, charitable, and school property is exempted from taxation, and the State tax levy is limited to three-fourths of one per cent. The State debt must not be increased, save for purposes of defense or to provide for public safety, but temporary loans may be negotiated to meet deficiencies. County, city, and town tax levies are limited to one-half of one per cent. after the payment of existing indebtedness, to which the excess allowed must be exclusively applied until it is extinguished.

The workings of the Executive Department are not materially altered. The office of Lieutenant Governor is abolished. The practice of "absenteeism" is discountenanced by prohibition or deduction of salary, and it is provided that if the Governor be absent from the State over twenty days, the President of the Senate shall enter upon and discharge his duties till his return. The Judicial Department remains practically the same. The Judges are elected, as before; but there are eight judicial circuits instead of twelve, the former number, and three chancery districts instead of five.

The Board of Education is abolished, and the provisions relating to education are somewhat carefully drawn, and legislative in their character. The General Assembly must establish free schools for all children between the ages of seven and twenty-one years, "but separate schools shall be provided for the children of citizens of African descent." The supervision of the schools of the State is vested in a Superintendent of Education. The abuse of corporate power is pretty fully provided against. Stockholders in private corporations are individually liable only for the amount of their unpaid stock. A curious, but perhaps useful, piece of special prohibition is that of forbidding any telegraph company to consolidate with, or own a controlling interest in the stock of any competing line, or to purchase or in any way acquire such lines. Banks must always be established upon a specie basis, and all their notes must be redeemable in gold and silver, and their suspension of specie payments, directly or indirectly, is forbidden, and banks and banking companies must close their business in twenty years from the time of organization, unless the time is extended by the General Assembly. Transportation companies are forbidden to grant free passes to members of the General Assembly, or to sell them tickets at a discount. Extortionate rates are to be provided against by legislation. A married woman's property, real and personal, is exempt from liability for her husband's debts, and is to be in all respects enjoyed by her as if she were a *femme sole*. The Bureau of Industrial Resources is abolished, and the laws requiring a decennial census in the year 1875 are annulled. The increase of salaries during the term of office is forbidden. "Gerrymandering" is prevented by a provision that the apportionment of representation to be made as directed, in 1880, shall not be altered until after the next decennial United States census.

STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The recent disgraceful proceedings at Stapleton may well arouse the indignation of residents on Staten Island. It is easy for the Directors of the Staten Island Railway Company to attempt now, when violence has been offered, to disclaim all responsibility for it. But it is upon their shoulders mainly that all the responsibility must rest. The explosion on the *Westfield* and the slaughter of the passengers on board of her were only some of the results of a system of bad management, and of shameful disregard of public interests, which has characterized this company for years past. For a long time the boats belonging to it have been a disgrace, and they are so filthily dirty that residents have left the island rather than be obliged to travel on them. They are about the only boats in the port where no adequate provision is made for the comfort of ladies; and so utterly is this disregarded that even on the upper decks, where, at least, some decency might be expected, and where passengers go to enjoy the fresh breezes of the bay, no lady can move about without the tolerable certainty of soiling her clothes with tobacco-juice, while the fumes of tobacco are a constant source of annoyance.

But Mr. Vanderbilt has held the monopoly, and for that reason no representations on the part of the people have ever been of the slightest avail. Capt. Braisted, the Superintendent, has been fully imbued with the spirit of his principal, and between the two the public interests have been sacrificed. The fares have been maintained at a high, and in some cases an exorbitant, rate. And as if to convince passengers that slow, unsafe, and dirty boats are better than none, the boats in the Winter time are taken off upon the slightest pretense, and persons who expected to reach their homes on the island after business, are driven to take refuge at a hotel probably in the City for the night. This system has sometimes been the cause of great inconvenience, especially to ladies; and to prove that it is not necessary, a *Herald* steam yacht, on one occasion, came to the rescue of a number of passengers so left, and carried them across to the island.

Mr. Vanderbilt has had ample warning that this state of things would not be tolerated. Year after year, residents, especially at Stapleton, have sought him to have their grievances remedied. They have asked for more speed across the bay, for better passenger accommodation, and for more equitable rates, particularly for vehicles and business wagons. They have represented how the interests of the island were injured, how property was depreciated in value and trade impeded, but all to no avail. Mr. Vanderbilt remained obdurate and deaf to every consideration but that of what he thought to be his own interest. The consequence was that three years ago the residents determined to take the matter into their own hands, and start some boats of their own. The plan was not realized at that time, but this year, under the auspices of Mr. Garner and the North Shore Company, it has been; and, while the people of Stapleton have enjoyed a facility of access to the City which they never had before, the neighborhood has become vastly more attractive to strangers. Stapleton has also derived immense advantage from the public spirit shown by Mr. Garner in other respects, and particularly in the handsome club-house he has erected, thereby making the place a prominent and most convenient centre for the New-York Yacht Club.

From the moment when Mr. Garner gave to the people what they asked for, Mr. Vanderbilt has, first by vexatious proceedings in the courts, and afterward by force, attempted to take the privilege away from them. He now, with the help of the Harbor Commissioners, makes an attack upon private property, and is only stopped in his work of destruction, first by the determination of the inhabitants to defend their rights, nd next by an injunction obtained from the courts. Mr. Garner is not the man to be forced into giving up a position where he has right and justice on his side and the inhabitants of the place to a man at his back. Nor would it be creditable to the people to allow themselves to be dictated to and defeated in their project by any man. The North Shore Ferry Company have established themselves at Stapleton, and they will be supported by the residents there. There is no doubt of this, and the people would be wrong not to support them.

SECOND-HAND BODIES.

A week or two since a man committed suicide in a neighboring New-Jersey town, leaving as an explanation of his act a letter in which he asserted that he was greatly annoyed by having the wrong head on his shoulders. The case attracted little attention, since every one supposed that the man was merely a lunatic, and that he was a prey to a crazy delusion as to his head. But now there comes from Michigan the story of another man who is wearing some one else's body, and finds that it does not fit him satisfactorily. The class of people who believe in "spiritual materializations" and other forms of modern magic will have little difficulty in believing this story, and it is also probable that they will tell us before many weeks are over that the suicidal New-Jerseyman had really been the victim of an unfortunate exchange of heads. This Michigan man came into the possession of his present second-hand body in a very curious way. Some years ago he was on board a vessel which was wrecked on the coast of Cornwall. His original body was drowned, and in the hurry and confusion of the moment, he mislaid it somewhere under the water, and was entirely unable to find it. In these circumstances it occurred to him to steal one of the vacant bodies which strewed the beach. Selecting one which he fancied would meet his views, he attempted to enter it, but was met by a stout resistance on the part of the real proprietor of the body, a spirit who had only stepped out for a moment, and had no intention of permanently relinquishing his abode. A rough-and-tumble fight ensued, in which the Michigan spirit proved victorious. He entered the coveted body, fastened the doors, so to speak, and left the defeated spirit out in the cold.

Mark how reckless dishonesty overreaches itself. The drowned Michigan man had now obtained by foul means, an apparently comfortable and serviceable body, but he was destined to suffer for his crime. Arrayed in his new body he went home to his wife, who promptly turned him out of doors as a lunatic. He tried to explain, but his wife and friends, whose gaze could not recognize a familiar spirit under the garb of a strange body, would not listen to his explanations. Broken-hearted and filled with remorse, he went out from their presence to become a wanderer upon the face of the earth, and finally, in utter despair, built a cabin by the side of a lake in the Michigan wilderness, and grimly devoted himself to the task of watching his ill-gotten body shaking itself to pieces with fever and ague. But here a new misery came upon him. The body which he stole happened to be that of an atheist. Hence, although his intellect was sufficiently orthodox, his atheistic body tormented him with doubts in all its members of the possibility of a future life. Apparently his conscience forbade him to lay violent hands on a body to which he had no legal title, and he is therefore at this present moment struggling with remorse and with atheism in both legs, and looking to the malaria, as his only hope of release.

This sad story conveys its obvious moral. A person who desires to change his body should be careful to select one which will fit him accurately. No orthodox person can wear an atheistic body with any sort of comfort. All attempts to let it out a trifle under the arms, or to lengthen it in the legs, and thereby render it easier, will prove failures. Indeed, it is doubtful if any second-hand body can ever be worn with comfort, and no man who recklessly puts on the first body that comes in his way can expect anything but a wretched misfit. It is also obvious that those who steal bodies, either with or without violence, will have to pay a terrible penalty. To wear another man's body is to wear a disguise which cannot be laid aside, and which even the keenest affection cannot penetrate. The unhappy man in the lonely Michigan cabin, whose stolen body shakes only too feebly to give him any real satisfaction, is a warning to all whose principles are not yet firm enough to render them safe against a possible temptation to take bodies that do not belong to them.

If this story seems to some readers to verge upon the incredible, they should remember that there are very many persons who are quite capable of believing it. Those who believe that John Milton habitually takes temporary possession of the body of some "spiritual medium" in order to talk blasphemy in bad grammar and worse verse, ought to find nothing intrinsically improbable in the Michigan man's theft of a body. The one is at least as probable as the other, and there are hosts of credulous persons who will believe even greater absurdities—could they be invented.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, is to address a Democratic meeting in Richmond, Va., on Wednesday next.

Hon. W. W. Eaton spoke in favor of hard money to quite a large audience at Hamilton Park, New-Haven, last night.

The Republicans of the Second District of Saratoga County have nominated Isaac Noyes, Jr., for Assembly, and Oscar F. Stiles for School Commissioner.

The Democrats of the Twenty-third District have nominated Judge William C. Lamont for the State Senate. The district elected Senator Thompson two years ago by one majority.

The Newburg *Journal* suggests that the Republicans of the Second Judicial District indorse the nomination for Supreme Judge by the bolting Democratic delegates of the Hudson River counties, if they make one.

The New-Orleans *Republican* says: "The letter of Hon. E. John Ellis, and the threats of the Democratic conventionists, give timely warning to the business interest that we are on the eve of another attempt to overthrow the State Government."

The Republicans of Boston assembled in great numbers in Faneuil Hall on Thursday evening, and enthusiastically ratified the nominations for State officers. Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., presided, and addresses were made by him and by Vice President Wilson, Hon. Alexander H. Rice, E. R. Mudge, John L. Swift, and W. B. S. Hopkins.

The complete Republican ticket in Sullivan County is as follows: For Member of Assembly, Hugh B. Holmes; County Clerk, F. W. Johnston; Special County Judge, R. R. Jelliff; Treasurer, John C. Mall; Justice of Sessions, George R. Grear; Coroner, Dr. Pease; School Commissioners, W. Burr and Sandford S. Gowdey.

Mr. Carroll E. Smith has written a graceful letter accepting the Republican nomination for Assembly in the Second District of Onondaga County. He says that he holds that the public school question is a vital one in the canvass, and that, more than all, there is an imperative demand for honesty, economy, and reduced taxation.

The Democrats of Franklin County have nominated for Assembly an individual who was confined in Fort Lafayette during the war, or, as the very Democratic Rochester *Union* phrases it, who "was during the war one of the victims of the cowardly and brutal despot and murderer who was allowed to fill the office of Secretary of War."

Ex-Gov. J. D. Cox expresses an earnest desire for the election of Gov. Hayes in Ohio, and deplores any steps in the direction of further inflation of the currency, as directly and powerfully tending to depreciate the value of that currency ruinously, and ultimately to destroy it. He says: "Every motive of honesty and of desire for the Union and the prosperity of the people seems to be plainly on the side of the Republican platform in Ohio."

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* has begun to count the Democratic chickens. It says: "With Ohio we will also secure Pennsylvania and a number of the Western States, and these, added to the vote of the South, assures the Centennial President to the Democracy, even without New-York or New-England, should our party friends there finally determine to desert us and go over to the enemy on the currency question—a disgraceful proceeding which we are far from even hinting that they contemplate."

Ex-Speaker Blaine, finding it impossible to speak in Ohio, has written a brief letter to the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, in which he says: "In your struggle for honest money and against the spirit of repudiation, I cannot doubt that you will be victorious. No State in the Union has a more enlightened population than Ohio, and it seems altogether incredible that the mass of your intelligent voters can be misled by the advocates of a perpetually irredeemable paper currency. The issue forced upon you in regard to the public schools, though more local in its character, may yet have far-reaching consequences. In a Government where every citizen is intrusted with political power, the importance of free education cannot be exaggerated. And the schools must be kept free! free in every sense, and especially free from sectarian interference or domination."

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow has been expressing his views on the financial questions. Speaking of the Government, he asks: "Why not call in the bank notes, and with its greenbacks pay its bonds and save this $23,000,000 of money and lighten, to that extent, the taxes upon the country? If it would do this, and make its greenbacks receivable for import duties, and reduce the interest on its bonds to three or four per cent., and make greenbacks and bonds convertible into each other at the pleasure of the holder, it would reach at once a specie basis. All Governments which have had a length of national life have had wars. These wars beget great national debts. These debts accumulate until the national prosperity and life demand the reduction of the interest upon the national obligations. This is no violation of its faith. It is the exercise of one of its prerogatives which no Government can part with. All European Governments have had this to do, except where they have gotten rid of the national obligations entirely by a successful revolution and a new dynasty." The Memphis *Appeal*, which prints his letter, says that he puts himself squarely upon the Democratic platform.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TITIENS CONCERTS.

Mme. Titiens appeared in concert for the third time in Steinway Hall last evening, in presence of an exceedingly numerous audience. She sang "Qui la voce," "Kathleen Mavourneen," and "L'Ardita," in accordance with the announcements, but she had also to sing "Home, Sweet Home" and "The Minstrel Boy" in deference to two enthusiastic recalls, which did not admit of departure from the platform until the wishes of the public had been complied with. Although Mme. Titiens was not at first in very good voice, she sang the pretty and old-fashioned aria from "I. Puritani" with the perfect *cantabile* executed by the first part of the composition, and all the fluency and brilliancy required in the last. Mme. Goddard played with great purity and elegance of touch and style Mozart's sonata in A minor, and her very effective performance of a fantasia on Scotch airs was followed by a recall and a supplementary number in shape of a waltz on themes from Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet." The Mozart sonata, however, was Mme. Goddard's most gratifying effort, and the little Turkish dance, which constitutes the final allegro, fairly sparkled under the pianist's nimble fingers. Mr. Tom Karl, Signor Orlandini, and Miss Prager—a débutante of some vocal promise, but nothing more—were heard, besides the artists whom we have just referred to. ....To-day a Titiens matinée concert will be given, when Mme. Titiens will sing "Bel Raggio," "The Minstrel Boy," and "L'Ardita," and Mme. Goddard will play a sonata of Beethoven and some of Mendelssohn's "Lieder ohne Worter." The usual miscellaneous numbers are to fill out the programme.

A CORRECTION.

A correspondent calls attention to the fact that the andante and allegro played by Mme. Goddard at Steinway Hall on Wednesday were not from Mendelssohn's "Capriccio Brillante," but from the same composer's piano concerto. A title may be easily misapplied to two movements detached from an important work, and when the misapprehension is fostered by the printed programme, to which the writer must hastily refer when commencing his review, the mistake becomes, we imagine, still more excusable. Our correspondent, however, is to be thanked for his communication. Another correspondent inquires of us as to the ground of a contemporary's statement that "Glöcklein im Thale," from "Euryanthe," being "exquisitely rendered," inspired the desire to "hear Mlle. Titiens in the oratorios when are announced." We regret our inability to enlighten him.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowes' dramitization of "Nicholas Nickleby" was produced at Booth's Theatre last evening, to an audience inconsiderable in size, but which more than made up for its lack of numbers by a hearty appreciation of the entertainment. Mr. Rowe, in preparing his work for the stage, has wisely discarded the countless episodes which compose the latter half of the story, and confined his attention to the well-known passages relating to *Squeers*, Dotheboys' Hall, *Newman Noggs*, *Smike*, and the immediate members of the Nickleby family. The play opens with the appearance of the Yorkshire schoolmaster in London, his engagement of *Nicholas* through *Ralph*, and the departure of the hero, his master, and his infant charges for Greta Bridge. The scene at the Saracen's Head—where the boys are swallowing their milk and water, while *Squeers* is "bolting" his enormous breakfast, and *Nicholas* is taking leave of his mother and sister, the whole concluding with the loading and driving off of the coach, with its traditional accompaniment of horn-blowing, cheers, and waving of handkerchiefs—was portrayed with much spirit, and elicited general applause. The school scenes, with the well-known "brimstone and treacle" episode, the flogging scene, the escape of *Smike*, and other incidents, were neatly managed, as was also the tea-drinking, over which *Nicholas* and *John Browdie* quareled, and 'Tilda and her pretty friend vowed eternal enmity. The dénouement differs somewhat from that of the story. *Ralph* living to recognize and ask forgiveness of his long-lost son, with whose restoration and reinstatement the drama closes. The performance last night was, on the whole, commendable, the only noticeable fault on the part of the actors being an occasional lack of familiarity with the text. The part of *Newman Noggs*, the real hero of the piece, which was filled by Mr. George Belmore, gave that gentleman an opportunity to display his thorough acquaintance with the rôle, an acquaintance, be it said, which, combined with his remarkable accuracy of detail, rendered the personation a capital specimen of character acting. The tattered attire, the broken-down carriage, the wrecked hopes, and the besotted brain of *Ralph Nickleby's* drudge were all depicted with such rare minuteness that it at times bordered on the wearisome. The rôle of *Nicholas* was assigned to Mr. F. B. Warde, whose youthful manner and dignified bearing comported well with the disposition of the personage. Mr. Charles Leclerq as *Wackford Squeers* illustrate the brutal temper, repulsive vulgarity, and ostentatious ignorance of the Yorkshire school-master with praiseworthy fidelity, while Mr. W. H. Bokee brought to the part of *Snawley* a villainously sanctimonious exterior and a slimy mock piety which did that hypocritical personage full justice. Mr. Henry Weaver played *Ralph Nickleby* in an acceptable manner, and Mr. Harry Dalton sketched quite happily the north country extravagances of the large-hearted *John Browdie*. Miss Rosa Rand as *Smike* gave to that thoroughly original character a somewhat novel interpretation. *Smike* is not usually regarded as a girl in disguise, and a female *Smike*, however agreeable to the eye, cannot be considered a proper substitute for the original. Mrs. Mary Wells as *Mrs. Squeers*, and Mrs. Frederick Williams as her accomplished daughter, filled their respective rôles most satisfactorily, while Miss Agnes Michell as *'Tilda Price* displayed all the agreeable archness and vivacity of the country belle, together with the ingenious bashfulness of a bride on her wedding tour. The parts of *Mrs. Nickleby* and *Kate Nickleby* were respectively allotted to Miss Emma Grattan and Miss Emma Tyson. At the close of the last act Mr. Belmore was called before the curtain, and in a few well-chosen words returned thanks for his reception.

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

A Titiens concert occurs at Steinway Hall this afternoon.

"The Mighty Dollar" will be acted at the Park Theatre twice to-day.

Mr. Belmore's last afternoon appearance at Booth's is announced for to-day.

"Our Boys" is played both afternoon and evening, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, to-day.

"The Overland Route" will to-day have its first matinée performance at Wallack's Theatre.

The only representation of "Girofle-Girofla" by day is set down for this afternoon at the Lyceum.

The San Francisco Minstrels and Darling's Opera-house may be visited to-day as well as to-night.

The first matinée performance of "Led Astray," this season, may be attended at the Union Square Theatre to-day.

To-day's *après midi* performance of "Around the World" is to be the last afternoon rehearsal of that attractive spectacle.

At the Olympic Theatre, the Theatre Comique, and the Parisian Varieties, the liberal programme interpreted every evening are offered in their entirety this afternoon.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. Fechter and Miss Price are this week in Toronto.

The Vokes Family will appear next week in Washington.

Mr. Joseph Wheelock acted *Amos Clark* in Rochester this week.

Mr. Rignold was this week at the National Theatre, in Washington.

Mr. Barry Sullivan was this week at Ford's Opera house in Baltimore.

Mrs. Oates and her company were this week at the Providence Opera-house.

Messrs. Stanislaus and Brennir, of the Mathews Troupe, have returned to England.

Mr. James Lewis acted in "Our Boys" at the Grand Opera-house, in Cincinnati, this week.

Mr. Charles Pope acted this week at the Olympic Theatre, in St. Louis, and Mr. Ben De Bar performed at De Bar's.

Miss Augusta L. Dargon aided in Tennyson's "Queen Mary" at the Arch Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, throughout this week.

Miss Julia Mathews was this week at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, and Mr. John T.

MR. NOE'S ASSASSIN.

HIS PROBABLE ARREST BY THE POLICE.

THE MAN WHO PAWNED MR. NOE'S WATCH IN CUSTODY—THE DISCOVERY OF AN IMPORTANT CLUE—HOW THE DETECTIVES FOLLOWED THE TRAIL—A CLEVER ARREST.

After six weeks of persistent and intelligent work, Superintendent Walling has at last the satisfaction of knowing that he has, partially at least, solved the mystery of the Noe murder, which, so long as it remained unsolved, was a scandal to the City and a reproach to the Police. At the end of all this effort and of this scandal one John Dolan is now in custody at Police Headquarters, who, if not himself the actual perpetrator of the murder, must give up his principal or himself suffer the penalty of the crime. The story of the tracking of this criminal is so romantic, so creditable to the Police, and so assuring to honest citizens, that it is worth telling from the beginning. The readers of THE TIMES will remember that on Saturday, Aug. 21, James H. Noe was a respected citizen, fifty-nine years of age, who lived at No. 21 King street, and was engaged in business as a brush manufacturer, at No. 275 Greenwich street. On that day he was uneasy about the security of his property, for the reason that an unfinished building next door gave free access to the roof of his store, whence an entrance to his premises was easy through the scuttle. Therefore, soon after 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, Aug. 22, he left his home in King street, saying that he was going to the store to see if all was right. He arrived at No. 275 Greenwich street about 8 o'clock A. M., and entered by the street door, which he unlocked. Going up stairs, his attention was attracted by a noise above, and proceeding to the top floor he met the burglar, who was in the act of opening the scuttle. Then followed the events which have been fully narrated in THE TIMES. There was the meeting on the roof, the descent of the two men to the top floor, the short and deadly struggle ending with the escape of the burglar and the leaving of Mr. Noe, maimed, mangled, and bound, in the darkness of his work-room. Then came the heroic rescue by Mrs. Harris, and the transfer of the sufferer to the Chambers Street Hospital, where he lingered until the succeeding Thursday, when he died. For two or three days, however, he had been conscious, and had been able to give the Police not only a full account of the struggle with the burglar, but an accurate description of his assailant.

Immediately after the commission of the crime, therefore, the Police had several clues which could be followed. First of all was the description of the burglar, which was unusually minute. Next was the fact that the thief had carried off a watch from the person of his victim, and of this, too, a full account was given to the Superintendent the same day. Mr. Walling was hopeful that these clues would lead to the arrest of the culprit, and although this consummation was long delayed, he has not in the end been disappointed. The first work of his subordinates was fruitless. A Patrolman on Sunday evening arrested two men in the Bowery, whom he thought had blood-stains on their coats, but it proved to be paint, and both were discharged next morning. About the same time Capt. Lowery, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested John Mooney, alias "Billy Boston," and Michael Walsh, alias "Desperate Mike." With the other two, they were confronted with Mr. Noe at the Chambers Street Hospital on Monday, and were not identified; but the result of these interviews was to precipitate the brain fever, which only ended with the death of the sufferer. On Tuesday these two last prisoners were released, and on the same evening Detective Reilly arrested one Jack Corbert, who, in the main, answered the description of the assailant. This man was held in custody three days, but Mr. Noe was never in a condition to identify him, and the Police themselves, becoming convinced that he was not the guilty person, he was at last discharged. The next arrest was that of "Jack" Green, and connected with it was an episode which showed the earnestness of Superintendent Walling in the matter. He had detailed Reilly, Williamson, and other detectives to watch the house where the mistress of Green lived, believing that he would appear there. On the first night the officers saw the woman leave the house, but did not follow her, nor did she return. Next morning they reported these facts to the Superintendent and were rewarded with a severe scolding for their palpable neglect of duty. The matter turned out all right, however, for next day Green was arrested through the personal efforts of the Superintendent, but Green proved an alibi.

During all this time Superintendent Walling had in his hands an invaluable clue. On Monday morning, Aug. 23—the next day after the assault—at 7 o'clock in the morning, a man appeared at the pawn office No. 86 Centre street, just as Aaron Black was taking down the shutters to open the shop for the business of the day. The man was a stranger to Black, who, therefore, observed him keenly, and was afterward, as a result, able to describe him minutely. The stranger wished to pawn a handsome and expensive gold watch. After the usual chaffering between the pair, a bargain was concluded. Black gave $50 for the watch, and, hardly an hour afterward, became anxious about the transaction, for he had in the meantime heard of the assault on Mr. Noe. The more he thought of the matter the more he became convinced that he had the watch taken from Mr. Noe in his possession. He turned the matter over in his mind during all of Monday, and early on Tuesday morning took the watch to Head-quarters, and gave it to Superintendent Walling. That official within an hour had the watch fully identified as the property of Mr. Noe. From that day he has been searching for the man who pawned that watch, and at last his efforts have been successful. The arrest was made on Thursday by Detective Darcey, of the Sixth Precinct, but it was to a large extent the result of the personal exertions of Mr. Walling. Every Sunday morning since the murder he has assembled the general and ward detectives in his office at Police Head-quarters, at an hour when he knew no reporters would be about the building, and that consequently his proceedings would not be prematurely disclosed. On each of these occasions he read to the detectives the description of the murderer, and announced that he held them individually and collectively responsible for his speedy arrest. If the murderer was arrested, well and good; if not the detectives must one and all expect to go back to patrol duty, as unfit for their positions. The result of these admonitions was to put every detective on the alert. Every man known to be in any way "crooked," and bearing any resemblance to the Noe murderer, was taken before the Superintendent and confronted with Mr. Black, but in every case up to the last without success. The end came at last more by good fortune than by anything else. Detective Darcey, sauntering along the Bowery on Thursday night, saw John Dolan, whom he knew to be "crooked." He had a mustache, but no side whiskers, but the officer knew that at about the time of the murder exactly the contrary was the case—in other words, that he then had side whiskers and no mustache. Therefore he arrested him on a venture, and yesterday morning took him before Superintendent Walling. There was only a general resemblance, but Mr. Walling felt sure from the first that he had at last the right man. Mr. Black was sent for and at first declined to positively identify Dolan as the man who had pawned the Noe watch. But soon afterward he was certain of the man, because of the singular conformation of his jaws. Mr. Walling, not content with this, locked Dolan up and pled him with a ruse common to the Police, and under such circumstances always held to be justifiable. Detective Darcey was placed in his cell and soon made him admit that he had pawned the Noe watch with Black on the morning after the assault, but he claimed that it had been given to him by a man whose name he gave. This man was arrested yesterday, and then Dolan admitted that he had not told the truth, and that the prisoner had no hand in the matter. The man was able, in addition, to prove his innocence, and was discharged. This incident and other facts which cannot yet be given to the public convinced Superintendent Walling that Dolan is himself the murderer, and he yet holds to that opinion. The prisoner is still detained at Police Head-quarters under the commitment of Justice Wandell, and will be held there to await further developments. As the case stands Mr. Walling believes there is full reason, not only for his detention, but for his conviction of the murder before a jury. He says also that under the law of New-York the crime was nothing more than murder in the second degree, as it was a homicide committed while the perpetrator was in the commission of a felony.

The prisoner who has thus been fastened to a notable crime is a man of about twenty-six years of age, 5 feet 7½ inches high, burly in figure, dark complexioned, with a brutal face and that singular and massive jaw which led to his detection.

Dolan was born in the Sixth Ward of this City, and has borne an unenviable reputation for many years. Although only twenty-four years of age, he has long been known as a thief who would not hesitate to take any means to accomplish a nefarious object. He has already served two terms in the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary for larceny, one of four and the other of six months. His last term of involuntary confinement was that of two and one-half years in the State Prison at Sing Sing, to which he was sentenced for the crime of burglary, having broken into a cigar store in Maiden lane. In this exploit he had two accomplices and they were both sentenced for five years each. Dolan pleaded guilty to the charge and thereby got off with a lighter sentence. His time expired some six or eight months ago, since which time he has been mostly employed as a porter in a store, having taken the place left vacant by his father, who is said to have deserted his family and eloped with a German servant girl in the employ of the family of the man who owned the store in which he was employed as porter.

BRITISH OFFICERS AT PROVIDENCE.

ADMIRAL WELLESLEY AND SUITE SEE THE FIRE-ENGINES PLAY, HEAR THE CHILDREN SING, AND VISIT THE BIG PUMP AND THE MANUFACTORIES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 8.—Admiral Wellesley and a score of the officers of the British frigate Bellerophon and steamer Argus, arrived from Newport at 11 o'clock this morning, accompanied by a part of the Committee of Reception of the Providence City Council. The city's guests were escorted to the City Building, where, in the presence of the assembled City Council, Mayor Doyle welcomed the Admiral and his suite in a pleasant address, to which Admiral Wellesley responded in graceful terms of acknowledgment. After this was over, the Admiral was asked to touch the fire-alarm signal, and immediately there was a gathering of fire-extinguishing apparatus on the square, and hydrant streams were playing from half a hundred nozzles. Then carriages were taken, and the Admiral visited the Point Street Grammar School, where 1,000 school children, selected from the various grammar schools of the city, sang "God Save the Queen" and "The Star Spangled Banner." Thence the guests will proceed to call on Gov. Lippitt and visit the Hope Pumping Station, the Providence Tool Company's works, the Corliss Steam Engine Company's works, and other manufactories and points of interest, partake of a collation in the hall of the Horse Guards, and return to Newport by a special boat at a late hour this evening. The day is delightfully pleasant, and the city wears a holiday garb of bunting.

THE LANGMAID MURDER.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE AGAINST DREW—EVIDENCE THAT HE HAD INSULTED AND THREATENED MISS LANGMAID.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 8.—The excitement over the Pembroke murder case has been revived To-day, at an early hour, Josiah Carpenter, of Pittsfield, went to Suncook and informed Officer Hildreth of some facts, which, if true, will have an important bearing on the case. He reports that Miss Lake, who taught school three years since at Pembroke, and boarded at Langmaid's, and corresponded since with deceased, arrived at her home in Chichester the day following the murder. When informed of the tragedy she at once exclaimed, "Bill Drew did it," and stated that Josie Langmaid told her Drew had several times grossly insulted her and threatened if she told her father he would kill her and cut her into inch pieces. Officer Hildreth visited Miss Lake, and she will testify before the Coroner's inquest to-morrow.

Drew still protests his innocence, and does not exhibit the least anxiety or nervousness at his position. A pair of stockings were found to-day near the scene of the murder. They were evidently worn out and cast aside, although they may add something to the case. It is said that Drew has for years carried about his person a sharp dirk-knife, and it cannot be found now.

It is reported that a strange wild-looking man was seen prowling about the woods to-day, and search is being made. Never before has the community been so thoroughly aroused, and the determination is universal to ferret this horror to the bottom.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The large barn, granary, and contents, belonging to Alexander Meade, in Greenwich, Conn., was totally destroyed by fire late Thursday night. As the building had not been opened during the day there is no doubt the fire was the work of an incendiary. The barn was the largest and finest in the town, and contained fifty tons of hay, a large quantity of straw, and valuable agricultural implements. The residence of Mr. Meade adjoining, carriage-house, and other buildings were only saved by the utmost efforts of neighbors and friends. The property destroyed was only partially insured.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in a room on the second story of No. 220 Grand street, occupied by Joseph Heckler. The fire was caused by a candle setting fire to the bed on which Heckler was sleeping, and was extinguished by Officer Burke, of the Fourteenth Precinct. Damage, $50. Heckler was slightly burned about the hands.

The propeliers Standley and Bristol, lying at a dock at Hamilton, Ontario, were burned to the water's edge yesterday morning, and will prove a total loss. The propeller Zealand also took fire and was damaged to the extent of $1,000. The Standley and Bristol were valued at $40,000 each, and fully insured.

J. & M. Garner's foundry at Ashland, Penn., was totally destroyed by fire Thursday night. The loss is estimated at $30,000. The building and portions of the machinery were partially insured. This fire deprives a number of operatives of work for the coming Winter.

The nuns' new small-pox hospital on Landy Hill, at Ottawa, Ontario, was completely destroyed by fire Thursday night. Two unsuccessful attempts had previously been made to blow up the building.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in an unoccupied room on the third floor of the brick tenement, No. 30 Gansevoort street, caused by burning straw in the fire-place. Damage, $50.

RUNS UPON TWO SAVINGS BANKS.

There was a run upon two of the German savings banks of this City yesterday, and in both cases, it would seem, without the slightest reason. The banks in question were the German, corner of Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, and the German Up-town Bank, corner of Fifty-fifth street and Third avenue. It is stated that it began with the Fourteenth street bank, gaining ground as the morning advanced. As the rumor spread, the names of the institutions were confounded, in a measure accounting for the run on the other. Coming so close upon the suspension of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, a certain class of depositors were willing to believe all stories touching the responsibility of the institutions, and in both instances much excitement was shown. It is not probable, in either case, that the run will be continued, as it is very generally understood that both are in a perfectly solvent condition.

At the German Bank, in Fourteenth street, when the panic was made apparent, President Bissinger gave orders that the sixty-day clause should be enforced, and that this notice should be required in all cases, except in the withdrawal of small sums of money.

At the Up-town Bank the depositors were allowed for a considerable time to draw at will, but as the run increased, and large deposits were withdrawn simply from a feeling of insecurity, it was ordered that the legal notice be required. President Schwartz stated that he did not give this order on account of any scarcity of funds, but for the benefit of the depositors. The bank was perfectly responsible and will pay all the depositors. It was not intended even now to entirely stop the withdrawal of deposits. Persons having mortgages or notes to meet, or urgent business engagements, would be allowed to draw as usual; also, those relying upon the bank to meet daily expenses; but with those who seemed panic-stricken, the notice would be required for all sums of $20 or more.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. R. E. Forsaith, of London, is at the Astor House.

Rear Admiral James Alden, United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House.

Lieut. Commander Joshua Bishop, United States Navy, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Major Gen. W. S. Hancock, United States Army, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Lieuts. S. M. Ackley and B. McIlvaine, United States Navy, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Rev. W. R. G. Mellen, of Albany, and William T. Adams, ("Oliver Optic,") of Boston, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, and Fordyce L. Ladin, of Saugerties, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. W. T. Truxtun, United States Navy, and Col. James H. Howe, of Wisconsin, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Lieut. Cecil Cadogan, of the frigate Bellerophon, and Francis B. Hayes, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

A dinner was given last evening at the Windsor Hotel by the proprietors, Messrs. Wetherby & Hastings, to Hon. A. J. Bryant, Mayor-elect of San Francisco, now upon a visit in the East. It was attended by many of the City officials, including Mayor Wickham, and a large number of former California friends.

P. L. Riggs, a broker of Hanover street, Boston, was robbed yesterday morning of $500 worth of watches and jewelry by thieves, one of whom engaged his attention while a partner took the valuables.

Joseph Doutre, Q. C., has been appointed by the Dominion Government, together with three other legal gentlemen from Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick to represent the Government as counsel before the International Commission on the fisheries question. Sir Alexander Galt has been appointed as the Canadian Commissioner.

THE COMET'S VICTORY.

MR. HATCH'S YACHT AGAIN BEATEN.

A RACE WITH LIGHT BREEZES—THE RESOLUTE GIVES THE TIME ALLOWANCE OF OVER SEVENTEEN MINUTES—THE BOATS ARRIVE HOME AT THE SAME TIME—MR. HATCH CHALLENGES THE ESTELLE AND THE COMET.

The second of the matches in which the Resolute is engaged was sailed yesterday over the New-York Yacht Club course, but not at all with the same satisfactory results as the race of Wednesday with the Estelle. The Comet was the antagonist of the Resolute in yesterday's match, receiving from the latter a concession of seventeen minutes and twenty-eight seconds. The race was sailed according to the rules of the New-York Yacht Club, with the exception that the provision which compels a yacht to sail over the course in eight hours was not adhered to. Mr. Hatch waived this condition in favor of his opponent, Mr. Langley, but had it been enforced the race would have been abortive, inasmuch as the yachts exceeded that time by some three minutes. There were no limitations in respect to sails, and so the comet used a club topsail, which helped her along to some purpose during the day. The morning gave little promise of good sport, and it would doubtless have been better to have allowed the match to lie over until a later date; but as the owners of both yachts were unwilling to throw any obstructions in the way, it was allowed to proceed. The character of the weather was directly the opposite of that of Wednesday, when the Resolute-Estelle race was sailed. Instead of murky skies, boding heavy gales, it was sunshine almost everywhere. There was just a slight haze on the distant horizon, and the breeze was so slight that it seemed as if it would never blow it aside. Then, the water was still and glassy, and altogether there was nothing but fair-weather promise. The realization was but little better, for only from the outside of Sandy Hook Point to the South-west Spit was there a really good sailing breeze. Again, as in the case of the Estelle, there was but little formality in the preliminary arrangements. Mr. G. L. Haight went on board the Resolute and J. D. Smith on the Comet in the capacity of judges, and these gentlemen settled everything satisfactorily.

The start was an excellent one so far as both yachts crossed the line at exactly the same moment, but certainly unsatisfactory in the fact that they were sailing but very languidly. They had, besides, to beat out, against a tide one-quarter flood. They crossed on the port tack, the Comet being to windward. Such wind as there was blew out of the south with just a slight flavor of the east in it, and under its influence the smaller yacht glided through the water by far the more rapidly of the two. She carried besides a main club topsail, while the Resolute was under ordinary working topsails. In consequence of her greater draught of water she could not stand in shore as far as the Comet, and therefore was the first to go into stays. The Comet went on the starboard tack soon after and made a series of short tacks by the Staten Island side. The Resolute held well over to the Long Island shore and made longer stretches. This was manifestly her policy, for in the light breeze she could not possibly work down through the Narrows so rapidly as the smaller yacht. When the Comet crossed the bows of the Resolute, inside of Fort Wadsworth, she had a very considerable lead. On the tack she reached over pretty close to the Long Island shore, and when she went about again did not appear to hold quite so good a wind as before. She caught the breeze, however, in a little while, and reached across toward Fort Wadsworth with remarkable speed. The beat out through the Narrows was tedious, and was noticeable in the fact that the Comet tacked much more frequently than the Resolute, gradually increasing her lead. Off Dix's Island the Comet was about two miles to windward, but, the breeze freshening for a while, the Resolute lessened the distance by nearly one-half. Again the wind died away, and again the Comet took a lead, and approaching the South-west Spit buoy was a couple of miles ahead. But the uncertainties of yachting were once more illustrated, for a dead calm ensued, and the yachts lay perfectly idle. The Clio, which accompanied the race, was by this time on nearly equal terms with the Comet. Next there came a very faint breeze out of the west, first striking the Resolute. She carried it with her all the way until at the South-west Spit she was even with the Comet. Then there came more calm, and tantalizing puffs of wind, which took both boats past No. 10 buoy at the late hour of 2:43:10. At this time a bright sunshine, having in it all the warmth of July, succeeded to the nipping air of the morning, and as the yachts drifted along languidly it appeared to be more like midsummer than October weather. The Resolute drifted past the Comet, and as she did so Mr. Hatch made the proposition to Mr. Langley, the owner of the latter, that the match should be postponed until some day when an eight-knot breeze should be blowing. Mr. Langley's reply was inferentially, at least, a declination of this proposal. The Resolute passed buoy 5½ off the point of the Hook at 3:10:0 and the Comet went by some thirty seconds later. Then a breeze struck the Comet, and with her balloon topsail and jib topsail set, she went away from the Resolute, holding well in a southerly direction. This course enabled her on the next tack for the Light-ship to sail a point free, thus materially aiding her speed. The Resolute soon caught the wind, and as it gradually freshened, she began to gain on the Comet. At last there were some faint indications of foam-crested waves, and as the force of the wind was perceptibly increasing it seemed as if the chances of the Resolute were not yet past. The Comet began to lean over a good deal, and at 3:30 it was deemed expedient to take in her balloon sail-sail. Her jib topsail was also taken in, and later followed her main club topsail and her fore topsail. The Resolute still held by both her topsails, and had not even then nearly enough of wind to send her lee rails under. She failed to come up with the Comet on the stretch for the Light-ship, for the latter, from her windward position, was able to sail a point more free. The chase was, however, a very exciting one. The Resolute was, no doubt, closing upon the Comet, but the latter reached the Light-ship first, and rounded it at 4 o'clock. The Resolute followed at 4:02:45, and the accompanying Clio passed it at 4:08. Immediately after rounding the Comet resumed her working topsails, and the Resolute sent up her small staysail. The wind being still pretty fresh, the Resolute gradually drew up, and got on even terms with the Comet outside the point of the Hook. Here again the wind died away, and the Comet, spreading her balloon staysail, gradually drew away, passing the point of the Hook at 4:48, followed by the Resolute at 4:50:02. The Comet then sent up her club topsail and gained rapidly. She went about first to weather the South-west Spit, at which point she was nearly eleven minutes ahead of the Resolute. She went round the buoy at 5:19:05, the Resolute succeeding at 5:30:19. The Resolute gradually gained from this point, and coming up to the club-house they were side by side; the Resolute thus making up over seven minutes from the South-west Spit Buoy. When they arrived it was quite dark, and the judges were unable to say which crossed the line first. While declining to render any decision on this point, they ruled, of course, that the Comet had won the match. Practically, this amounts to saying that they could not determine whether the Comet had not won on actual time. It is beyond question, however, that the race occupied more than the eight hours in which, under ordinary circumstances, the course should be sailed.

Mr. Hatch having acceded to the terms proposed by the Estelle and Comet, now offers the following challenge to these yachts:

As the Estelle and Comet declared the challenges of the Resolute to be impracticable, the Resolute accepted their challenges, sailed, and lost the races. The Resolute now challenges the Comet and Estelle, both together or singly, to sail for dinners, the best three races in five, over the New-York Club course, and suject to the New-York Yacht Club rules, excepting that the Resolute will allow the Estelle fifteen minutes and the Comet twenty minutes, the races to be sailed in eight-knot breezes or better, and be judged by the Regatta Committee. The challenges remain open during October, but the date must not conflict with any other engagements.

RUFUS HATCH.

By the challenge Mr. Hatch offers to concede to the Estelle and Comet some three minutes more than they are entitled to under the rules of the New-York Yacht Club, provided they accept his condition of an eight-knot breeze.

THE ROBBERY RECORD.

The following robberies were reported to Superintendent Walling yesterday: The stable of Charles Finnegan, No. 419 East Fifteenth street, was entered by burglars and robbed of two horse-blankets valued at $20.

The apartments of James Halloran, No. 420 East Eleventh street, were entered by means of false keys and robbed of property valued at $32.

Sneak thieves entered the apartments of Ann Nolan, at No. 334 East Twenty-ninth street, and carried off jewelry and wearing apparel valued at $80.

A trunk belonging to Sophia Slobaum, in the cellar of her residence, No. 2,258 First avenue, was forced open by some unknown thieves and $20 worth of wearing apparel was taken away.

The stable of Charles W. White, at the junction of the Boston Road and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street, was forced open by burglars and robbed of horse-blankets and harness valued at $40.

A WEST SIDE DESPERADO PUNISHED.

The trial of William Tuite, a powerful-looking desperado, residing at No. 802 Ninth avenue, for shooting at Charles Grosskaus, the proprietor of the saloon No. 770 Washington street, who refused to supply him with drinks without payment, the particulars of which were published in yesterday's TIMES, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The shot fired by Tuite took effect over Grosskaus' right eye, inflicting a wound which had all but proved fatal. The jury, after several hours' deliberation, found the prisoner guilty of assault with intent to kill. Judge Sutherland said that the verdict was a most righteous one. The evidence showed that the prisoner had committed an atrocious offense, and he should be punished accordingly. His Honor then sentenced Tuite to ten years in State Prison at hard labor.

FEES IN STREET OPENINGS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Tenth avenue opening, to which you allude to-day, I made my charge for services as Commissioner at the rate of thirty cents per foot, under the law of 1862. I added that in case that law did not apply, I concurred in the estimate of my associates of the value of our services. This appears in the original papers on file.

The court referred the taxation of the costs to William M. Prichard, Esq. He did not think that the law of 1862 applied, and found the value of the services of the Commissioners to be a larger sum. His report was confirmed by the court. It was at this point that Mr. Green should have intervened in support of the position I had taken, and he might then have appealed to the General Term for a review of the question. Instead of this, he waited until a suit had been commenced, and then interposed as a defense that the law of 1862 applied, but as that had been already decided by the court his defense was properly adjudged frivolous, and Mr. Whitney could do nothing else than abandon an appeal on a ground so untenable.

I did not commence the suit, but concurred with my associates in it, in order to bring the matter before the courts, so that the surveyor's and other expenses might be liquidated. It has been decided that an action by the Commissioners was the only mode. By supporting me at the proper time Mr. Green might have presented the point for the decision of the General Term or of the Court of Appeals, and tested whether it was good in law. He alone is to answer for omitting this at the right time and then interposing an ineffectual, expensive, and frivolous defense at the wrong time. His neglect has rendered it too late to remedy this in the assessment, for that is confirmed, including this bill. But if he will pay this bill of costs in full, on or before the 18th inst., I will repay to the City the excess which I receive, over the amount which I charged, at thirty cents per foot, in the original bill of costs.

Permit me to add that I think the law of 1862 applies to this case; that I was the first in recent times to apply it, as I did in the Ninth avenue and Sixty-third street publick place in 1871, where, at the rate of thirty cents, my fees were $10 60, which Mr. Green has not yet paid me.

The records of the Department of Parks will show the measures they are taking, on my reports, and at my motion, to reform and remedy all the excessive expenses of the street-opening proceedings which are under their control.

WILLIAM R. MARTIN.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, No. 36 UNION SQUARE, (EAST,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1875.

BY RACKING YOUR LUNGS WITH A COUGH, you may irritate them into a condition ripe for the production of tubercles, and then, instead of a curable affection, you may have to deal with Consumption. Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT promptly cures all Coughs and Colds, and by imparting vigor to the respiratory organs, enables them to freely throw off all obstructions engendered by neglected Colds and heals all sore or inflamed parts.—*Advertisement.*

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If you want easy tooth-drawing go to Dr. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Nature Gives Us Teeth,

But she does not preserve and purify them. That must be done with fragrant SOZODONT. The dental bone and its enamel casing are made invulnerable to all destructive influences by the daily use of this beneficent preparation.

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Astor House Hats.—The lightest and most elegant of the season. HUNT & DUKENBURY, Nos. 3, 4, and 5 Astor House.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Produce the most gratifying results.

Strength, vigor, and new life are the certain effects of taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP, (a protoxide of iron.)

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

COLVOCORESSES—BALDWIN.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 7, by Rev. Alexander S. Leonard, S. T. D., Lieut. GEORGE P. COLVOCORESSES, United States Navy, to MINNIE DWIGHT, daughter of Theodore E. Baldwin.

DOWNEY—FISHER.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 5, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, by Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., MARY L., daughter of Nathaniel Fisher, to JOHN R. DOWNEY, all of this City.

DODIN—ARMSTRONG.—On Thursday, Oct. 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., assisted by Rev. J. F. Swift, JOSEPH DODIN, D. D. S., to M. LIZZIE, eldest daughter of James Armstrong, Esq., all of Morrisania, New-York City.

EWING—RYNO.—On Thursday, Oct 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. THOMAS McKEE BROWN, Dr. HENRY J. EWING to Miss C. AUGUSTA, daughter of Crowell H. Ryno, Esq.

HOWLAND—FROTHINGHAM.—On Wednesday, Oct. 6, by Rev. J. W. Chadwick, FRANCIS H. HOWLAND to KATE G., eldest daughter of Robert J. Frothingham, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

MCCOMB—WILLISTON.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, by Rev. S. H. Meeker, JOHN MCCOMB, of Bloomfield, N. J., to LUCIA LOUISE, only daughter of William G. Williston, of East Orange, N. J.

MYERS—HOREY.—In Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 7, by Rev. Dr. Clark, W. FREDERICK MYERS, formerly of this City, to MARY F., daughter of the late Alfred H. Horey, of the former place.

ROBERTS—WARING.—At Greystone, Yonkers, Oct. 5, 1875, by Rev. Wm. H. Langford, LEWIS ROBERTS, Jr., of Tarrytown, to GRACE, daughter of John T. Waring.

WARD—HARRISON.—At Orange, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 7, by Rev. Henry Hickok, HENRY H. WARD to CARRIE P., daughter of R. P. Harrison.

WRIGHT—RICHARDS.—At "Ridge-View," Irvington, on the Hudson, on Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1875, by Rev. William R. Alger, D. D., of New-York, LOUIS B. WRIGHT and CARRIE ISABEL, daughter of Augustus C. Richards.

DIED.

BARRETT.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 8, MARY BARRETT, widow of the late William Thomas, of St. John's, Newfoundland, aged 92 years 3 months.

Funeral services to-day, at the residence of her son-in-law, John Phipard, No. 13 Liberty st., at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

☞ Newfoundland and Nova Scotia papers copy.

BERRY.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 8, MARIA, widow of the late Abraham H. Berry, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, at 12 o'clock on Monday, Oct. 11, without further notice. Train leaves New-York at 10:15 A. M., Twenty-third Street Ferry, and 10:30 A. M. from Chambers Street Ferry, via New-Jersey and New-York Railroad.

BROWN.—At Brookfield, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 7, MARY A., widow of the late William Brown, of this City, in the 63d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 5 Dominick street, on Sunday, 10th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

BROUNER.—On Friday, Oct. 8, 1875, EMMA BROUNER, infant child of Rev. John J. and Martha W. Brouner.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Oct 11, inst. at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 12 Grove st.

CASE.—On Thursday, Oct. 7, at New Lots, Long Island, ESTELLE, second daughter of Rufus D. and the late Elizabeth Case.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, corner Cypress and Fulton avs., on Sunday, Oct. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave East New-York for Cypress av. at 1:30 P. M.

☞ Fulton County, N. Y., papers please copy.

FIELD.—On the evening of Sixth day, the 8th inst., in Brooklyn, DEBORAH M., wife of Richard Field, in the 79th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GROSS.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 6, CHARLOTTE A., daughter of the late Francis Gross.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 109 East 17th st., on Saturday morning, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock.

HOLMES.—At Montclair, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 8, FLORENCE, infant daughter of James M. and Sarah Holmes, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, on Sunday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

ISHAM.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 6, KATIE MULLER, only daughter of Charles H. and Joanna A. Isham, aged ten years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her father, Saturday, at 10 A. M. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

MULLANY.—At Srinagar, (Cashmere,) India, on the 23d of August last, JANE ANNA MULLANY, daughter of the late Col. James R. Mullany, in the 59th year of her age.

MILLER.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. R. Holden, Morrisania, on Friday, Oct. 8, JOHN C. MILLER, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the M. E. Church, Tremont. The remains will be interred in the Cotant Cemetery, New-Rochelle.

MILLER.—At Rockaway, Morris County, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 7, BARNABAS KING STICKLE, in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Rockaway Presbyterian Church on Monday, Oct. 11, at 10:30 A. M.

SKILLMAN.—Wednesday evening, Oct. 6, 1875, MARTHA B., only daughter of Abraham B. and Caroline E. Skillman.

Funeral on Saturday, Oct. 9, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 66 West 12th st.

VALENTINE.—At her residence, (Glen Cove, Long Island, of sixth day tenth month, 8th, ELIZABETH M., wife of John T. Valentine, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, Matinecock, Long Island, on first day, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Locust Valley Station on arrival of the 9:30 A. M. train for Hunter's Point.

VANDERBILT.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 8, 1875, HENRY M. VANDERBILT, in the 36th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, Adelphi st., between Willoughby and DeKalb avs., Monday, 11th inst., at 2 P. M.

WESTERVELT.—At Clifton, N. J., Oct. 8, DAVID A. WESTERVELT, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Monday, Oct. 11, at 1 o'clock, and 2 o'clock at the First Reformed Church, Passaic.

WHEELWRIGHT.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 7, BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 12 West 17th st., on Sunday, Oct. 10, at 1 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO PRESERVE THE TEETH, USE BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. For sale by all druggists; 25 cents a bottle.

WHY WILL YE SHAKE? BECAUSE WE cannot help it; we've tried quinine until we heard great drums in our heads. Have you tried BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT? No. That will cure chills and fever sure every time. Where can we find it? Anywhere.

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THE TIMES of Sunday next will publish the continuation of Mr. Hardy's new story,

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And will also contain extracts from the leading European and American magazines, gems from the best authors, interesting stories and ALL THE NEWS. THE TIMES will also give:

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FOR SALE AT PRIVATE STABLE, (which is to let,)
No. 42 West 18th st., near 6th av.

HARNESS—{ A set each, double, tandem, and four-horse, for drag or break, all London made.
HORSES—{ A pair of high-stepping phaeton horses. 15.2, chestnut and bay, very grand goers { 16 single, double, and tandem harness.
CARRIAGES—A Stanhope phaeton and tandem cart, both by London builders.

A saddle, riding, watering, and exercising bridles, horse clothing, and stable tools and furniture.

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Including READY-MADE HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for stable and out-door use; also Fancy Dress Blankets; also Wagon, Sweat, Rain, and Truck Blankets; Carriage Robes in the cheapest and finest qualities.
W. CLARK'S celebrated patent HORSE CLIPPERS. Prices largely reduced. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE Prevention of Cruelty to Animals requires a fine, strong horse for light work; any lady or gentleman possessing such and desiring good care and kind treatment for the animal, can apply to HENRY BERGH, 4th av., corner 22d st.; a good home in the country can be furnished for a large Newfoundland or Mount St. Bernard dog.

A STABLE TO LET—WITH FIVE STALLS ON ground floor, good coach-room, and a large loft over stable; 153th st., between 5th av. and Broadway. Inquire of M. CURLEY, No. 111 East 153th st., near 4th av.

TO RENT—IN 38TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, A first-class stable, two box and five single stalls; second story finished for a family; possession at once. Apply on the premises or at No. 64 Leonard st., corner of Church.

A TEAM OF SUPERB BLACKS, (WITH phaeton;) cost $3,000, price $1,000; 10½ hands, and warranted. Team and details at HARNETT'S, No. 17 East 30th st.

TO LET—TWO STALLS, PLACE FOR ONE CARriage, rooms for coachman. No. 17 West 44th st.

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A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A position as matron or secretary in an institution; references given. Address MATRON, Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, New-York.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE WILL WRITE letters for gentlemen and ladies in any style handwriting. Call on or address C. A. E., No. 3004 West 21st st., New-York.

A COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY AS companion to lady or lady's care of children on the voyage to England, with no other compensation than expenses; is never sea-sick and can furnish best of references. Apply to Mr. J. P. Kirkwood, No. 50 Pierre Point st., Brooklyn, or to Mr. D. Huntington, No. 49 East 20th st., New-York.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED French lady, who speaks English, as companion to a lady to travel, or to young ladies and attend to their French education; best reference. Address Mme. P. Z. Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENglish Protestant widow in position of trust, lady's companion, or in any light capacity not menial, where a trustworthy person would be appreciated. Address L. J., No. 820 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXCELLENT, TRIM, competent German Protestant girl for up-stairs work and waiting or as seamstress; is very quick, efficient and reliable; good seamstress; uses machine, &c.; City or country. Call at 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Take Charge of Growing Children.—By a highly-recommended person, who has lived in a family for five years; would not object to travel. Can be engaged at No. 662 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; City reference; seven years in last place. Address A. G. D., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and nurse; will make herself generally useful; best City reference from her present employer. Call for two days in the fancy store No. 759 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERman girl with two years' reference; is a good, competent waitress, chamber-maid, and general worker. Apply at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; has best of City references. Call at No. 344 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 58 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A young girl to do chamber-work and will see to given children; has four years' City reference from one place. Call at No. 161 West 27th st., Room No. 15.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Scotch Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to assist with children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; City references. Seen for two days at No. 142 West 19th st., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY TIDY, RESPECtable young German girl as chamber-maid and plain seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress in moderate family; ready for a place as soon as needed; would like to be permanent; a good servant in every sense. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young woman from Canada as chamber-maid; is a good plain seamstress, or take charge of the upper part of the house; or would tend to the marketing in a plain, private family. Call or address No. 218 West 27th st. for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Swedish girl with the best of references; a very good sewer by hand; a first-class chamber-maid; neat. willing; a first-class servant. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Swedish girl, Protestant; as chamber-maid and waitress, or fine washing or plain sewing; is honest, willing, obliging, and has best of references. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or would assist in plain sewing; three years' City reference from last place. Address B. C., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID—CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By two respectable Protestant girls; one as chamber-maid, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call from 12 till 4 at No. 233 West 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; thoroughly capable of doing all kinds of fine washing; understands all kinds of fluting; best City references. Apply at No. 438 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a very respectable colored girl, neat and tidy, with good reference, as chamber-maid and laundress in private or boarding-house. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID—NURSE.—BY TWO GERman girls; one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as first-class nurse; City reference. Call at No. 247 3d av., near East 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a chamber-maid and plain seamstress; can give the best of reference from her present employers as to honesty and capability. Apply at No. 1 East 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable girl to do chamber-work and fine washing; has eight years' best City reference. Call at No. 159 East 28th st., intelligence office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; first-class reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 704 9th av., near 48th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or general house-work; City reference. Call at No. 222 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid in a private family; understands her work thoroughly; first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 117 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A COMpetent Protestant English girl; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 127 East 29th st., near Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and fine washing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, competent, industrious girl, with good references. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady would like to get a place as chamber-maid and waitress for a good girl who has been long in her employ. Apply at No. 103 East 62d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS Chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 314 East 25th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do chamber work and plain sewing, or take care of grown children. Apply at No. 201 East 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress. Apply for two days at No. 217 West 53d st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, NEAT, COMpetent, and very obliging, as first-class cook in boarding-house or private family; understands her business thoroughly; makes bread, biscuits, desserts, &c.; is in every way a first-class cook and reliable, temperate woman; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, TO COOK, WASH, and iron, or do general work; can do all kinds of family cooking; is a competent laundress, and in every way a competent, able, and reliable servant; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; SWEDISH; willing to do washing if desired; makes bread, biscuit, waffles, desserts, pastry (cooks all kinds of game, &c.; is ready at once for a place if needed, and is not extravagant; would like a steady place; reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two Scotch Protestant sisters; one is a capable cook, and the other is a thorough waitress and house-maid, and useful girl for City or country; together or separate; they are capable and desirable help. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO IS A competent and efficient cook in everything; has good references; will go out of town, or City. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; is willing and obliging; City or country; good reference. Apply at No. 230 East 28th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; best City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 902 3d av., between 54th and 55th sts., third floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman as first-class cook; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 137 East 29th st., near Lexington av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK in a private family; is willing to do coarse washing; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 255 East 59th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK (PROTESTANT) in a private family; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE. NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, CAN BE seen at her present employer's, No. 341 5th av., for two days. Inquire at the lower door.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT AS GOOD PLAIN Cook; will be well recommended. Apply at No. 554 5th av., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of pastry; best of City references. Apply at No. 138 West 49th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS A good plain cook and excellent laundress; has excellent reference. Call at No. 240 East 55th st.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes employment by the month or week; understands all dress-making in first-class style; references given. Call at No. 243 East 38th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, a few engagements by the day; a first-class trimmer and fitter; understands all machines. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 60 6th av.

DRESSMAKER.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG woman as dressmaker; accustomed to work in first-class establishments; wants to get work in families by the day or week; understands cutting, fitting, and trimming, and operates on different machines; can do all kinds of family sewing; will go out for moderate wages. Call at No. 140 West 19th st., in store.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS MAKer, to go out by the day, would like the work of a few more first-class families; none to surpass in fitting or trimming; dresses made over equal to new. Call for three days at No. 693 7th av., near 47th st.

FOR SELECTED SERVANTS CALL AT
J. MORISON'S
RELIABLE METROPOLITAN SERVANTS' EXCHANGE,
No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERVANTS AT TITUS', No. 142 West 3d st., one door from 6th av.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY WOULD LIKE THE POsition of resident or daily governess to young children; would take entire charge; or as companion to a lady; would assist in housekeeping; the best of references given and required. Address L. M. J., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY A New-England lady as housekeeper, or as companion to an elderly or invalid lady; fully qualified for either position, and wishes to be useful; best of references; letters answered in person if desired. Address H. C., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG woman who understands housekeeping in all its branches; marketing, charge of help, &c.; understands cooking thoroughly; is an excellent pastry cook; best City reference. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK, &c.—BY A middle-aged woman as housekeeper or to cook and assist in washing; would like to have her daughter with her; City reference. Call at or address No. 30 West 26th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, has housekeeper in a private family; elderly gentleman or widower preferred. Address, with references, Mrs. Heath, No. 79 South 6th st., Williamsburg.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A LADY OF SOME experience to assist in the care of a household, teaching children, or companion to an invalid. Address Mrs. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

HOUSE-WORK OR COOK, &c.—BY A well-recommended young woman; understands her duties perfectly; a good cook; excellent washer and ironer, and house-worker; neat, strong, and obliging; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL to do general work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and an obliging, tidy girl, who will do her best; can take down-stairs work with another girl if desired; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN TO do general house-work in a small private family where there is no other servant; is a first-rate washer, ironer, and plain cook; willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 425 East 17th st., in the store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 20 James st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 288 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; City or country; good City reference. Address Laundress, West Side Advertising Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS in a young, strong, obliging girl; flutes, polishes, puffs, &c.; is able and willing to work for a large family; would assist with other work if desired; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do gentlemen's or families' washing and ironing, by the week or month. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., Mrs. Lomax.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, WHO is every way capable of first-class washing and ironing; has the best of reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EFFICIENT LAUNDRESS who has good references and accustomed to fine washing. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of puffing and fluting in every respect; good reference. Apply at No. 239 East 28th st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes some washing at her home, or would go out by the day; has good reference. Call on or address for two days Mrs. Giblin, No. 331 East 32d st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A CAPABLE LAUNDRESS. with City reference. Call at No. 604 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS WASHER AND Ironer wishes to go out by the day. Call at No. 203 East 56th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS REGULAR Laundress, with excellent references. Can be seen at No. 1,333 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLored girl, neat and tidy, with good City references, as thorough laundress in a private family; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH girl, (Protestant,) as first-class laundress; understands washing, fluting, puffing, and polishing; is honest, willing, obliging, and has best of references. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable young woman as first-class laundress or chamber-maid and fine washing and ironing; best City reference. Call or address No. 333 East 33d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to get washing to take home, or to go out by the day; understands all kinds of finery, and has the best of reference. Call at No. 319 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 154 West 18th st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan, washing and ironing to take home; good hand at shirts and fine clothes; can come well recommended. Call at No. 204 East 44th st., top floor, back

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as first-class laundress, or chamber-maid and fine washer; best City reference. Call at No. 230 West 29th st., second floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS TO GO out by the day and take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do all kinds of finery; City reference. Call all week at 359 East 19th st., rear, second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 30th st., second floor, back.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS lady's maid; would wait on an elderly lady and sew; a good home more of an object than wages; five years' City references. Call at No. 62 West 15th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman of thirty-five as infant's nurse or invalid's nurse; recommended by several physicians, and also families in which she has served; is a strictly temperate, conscientious person, and one who will do her duty faithfully; can take an infant from birth. Apply at No. 386 6th av., near 25th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY neat, competent, young woman, with good reference; is a first-class nurse and excellent family seamstress and operator. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON OF EXPEriences as infant's nurse; can care children in any sickness; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 604 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH PROTESTant nurse, either for an infant or grown children; has the best of City references; can be seen at present employer's. Call or address No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN WHO IS thoroughly experienced in the care of young children; fully capable of taking entire charge of a young infant and to assist in chamber-work; three years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 117 Madison av.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESpectable middle-aged woman as nurse to growing children, as seamstress, or assist with chamber-work; six years' reference from present employer, No. 24 West 25th st., where she can be seen for two days.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, (Baltimorean,) about forty-five years of age, as nurse; can take charge of an infant from birth. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERIcan Protestant woman as nurse and plain sewer; best references. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 41 East 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE TO ASSIST in chamber-work and sewing; has three years' reference. Apply at corner 45th st. and Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERIcan young woman as child's nurse and seamstress. Call at present employer's, No. 58 West 55th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE; no objections to take charge of a baby. Can be seen from her last place, No. 7 East 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson machine to go in a private family by the day; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 301 East 26th st., store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress in a private family; no objections to light chamber-work; has best of City references. Call at No. 344 West 40th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan Protestant woman; good fine hand sewer, also dresses; willing to assist with care of grown children; willing to go to the country a short distance for a good City reference. Can be seen from 10 until 3 o'clock on Friday at Young Ladies' C. Association, No. 64 Irving place, or address M. E.

SEAMSTRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, OR Lady's Maid.—By a very respectable colored girl as seamstress, chamber-maid, nurse or lady's maid; thoroughly understands each branch, and is very good and tidy. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS ALL KINDS OF family sewing and dress-making; Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to assist with other light work; good City reference. Call at No. 811 6th av., near 46th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A competent young woman, thoroughly understanding her business, as waitress and chamber-maid; three years' City reference. Call at No. 31 East 20th st., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLored girl, neat and tidy; good references; thoroughly understands her business; private family or boarding-house. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A WOMAN to go out by the day to do washing and ironing; best references. Call Saturday or Monday at No. 112 10th av.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A NATIVE OF England, who has lived all his days in and single-handed waiter in private families; experience as above; good references given. Address G. L., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN; UNderstands his business in every particular. Can be seen at No. 11 East 27th st. until engaged.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MARried man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; keeps stable in good order; willing and obliging; best City references. Call or address J. S., No. 335 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business in all its branches; first-class reference from last employer. Address A. B., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman; best City reference. Call or address at Brewster & Co.'s, 21st st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant single man; very best references. Address R. F., Box No. 236 *Times* Office, or address or call at No. 67 Madison av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman or farm manager; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages perfectly; also the care of cows and raising of stock. Address P. F., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRSTclass worker; medium size, good appearance; no objection to City or country, and can produce the best City reference. Address T., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, 5th av., corner 21st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has lived with him for nearly six years, and has been a faithful, good man and thoroughly understands his business. Address M J., No. 60 Worth st., or No. 117 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; single, sober, and trustworthy man and careful City driver; parts with him only on account of intended absence during the coming Winter. Call or address M. G., 55 East 44th st., present place.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; five years in my employment; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address No. 728 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands the care of horses and carriages; no objection to the country; first-class reference. Call or address L. K., No. 108 West 30th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A CAREFUL, obliging man; first-class experience and highly recommended; can milk and be very useful in a private family. Address Michael, No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, (English,) whom he can highly recommend. Apply between 4 and 7 P. M., at 320 5th av.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE; SINGLE, STRONG, and willing; knows all kinds of farm-work; can milk, does carpenter work, is willing and obliging. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

NURSE OR VALET.—ANY INFIRM GENTLEman in want of a young man of experience in all cases, to travel or otherwise; first-class recommendations from leading physicians and from present employer. Address Edward, or apply at 6 East 14th st.

PORTER, JANITOR, &c.—BY A SOBER, steady man, a steady situation as porter, janitor, watchman, or any other steady work; has best City reference; can give good security if required. Call or address, 439 1st av., near 26th st., second floor, back

PORTER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE, INTELLIgent married man as porter, janitor, or watchman; five years' good City references, and security if required. Address, for four days, J., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

PORTER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN IN a store or hotel; good City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 410 West 13th st.

USEFUL MAN AND VALET.—BY AN ABLE Frenchman, thirty years old, in a private family, restaurant, or hotel as useful man and valet, groom, or coachman; understands furnace work thoroughly, the care of horses; speaks good French, Spanish, and German; best references. Apply to X. Lambert, No. 120 Prince st.

WAITER.—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, IN A private family, where he would make himself generally useful; City or country; the best of reference can be given for honesty and sobriety. Address for two days N. G., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, speaking French and English, as second waiter or footman in a private house; nineteen years of age; best references. Address Frenchman, Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country. Call on or address his present employers, No. 16 West 17th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWISS MAN, aged thirty, as waiter, with good City references. Address, for three days, M. M., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; WILL BE found thoroughly competent in every respect, with best City reference. Address B. D., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A PROTestant young man; has excellent City references; no objection to go in the country. Call at 345 6th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIVATE family. Address No. 1,143 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN, BEING UNEMPLOYED after 4 o'clock, desires a situation for the remainder of the day as book-keeper, clerk, or something similar; best of references given. Address L., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED TWENTYfive years, single, as entry or shipping clerk; best of references. Address B. S., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, for three days.

SALES-LADY.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL AS Sales-lady; reference as to her honesty and reliability. Call at No. 30 West 13th st., in rear.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER comme bonne d'enfant. S'Adresser à No. 46 West 37th st., de 10 heures à midi, Jeudi et Vendredi.

HELP WANTED.

CLERK WANTED—IN MILITARY BRANCH OF AN Importing house, a young man eighteen to twenty-five years of age, and thoroughly acquainted with the business. Address T., Box No. 571 New-York Post Office.

COOK WANTED.—A FIRST-RATE COOK, WHO has been accustomed to live in a private family. Apply from 10 to 11, this morning, at No. 113 East 25th st.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN MILITARY AND SOciety goods department of an importing house; a young man eighteen to twenty-five years of age; must be well acquainted with the business. Address T., Box No. 571 Post Office.

WANTED—A WAITER MAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH, or German; must be well recommended; wages $25 per month. Apply at No. 8 West 49th st., between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A SECOND WAITER WILLING TO make himself generally useful; he must have City references. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock at No. 23 East 26th st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS AND lady's maid; she must understand hairdressing, and have City references. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 23 East 26th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, TO ASSIST with washing and ironing; references required. Apply this day at No. 51 West 52d st.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS CHAMBER MAID AND laundress in a very small private family. Apply at No. 7 East 9th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON; none but an active, capable Protestant need apply at No. 329 East 18th st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. THOMAS GREENBURY, F. S. A., of Leeds, England, will preach sunday evening, 10th inst., after the "service of song," at 7:40 o'clock.

BIBLE CLASS, for young men only, at 5 o'clock, in the reading-room.

Meeting for young men Thursday evening and Saturday evening. H. TIFANE MILLER, Esq., of Cincinnati, will conduct the service of song this (Saturday) evening, at 8:30 o'clock.

Daily meeting for prayer at 4 o'clock, in the parlor.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
RECEPTION Y. M. C. A.
MONDAY, OCT. 11, 8 P. M.
GRAND CONCERT.

Miss Sophie F. Heilbron, Pianiste; Miss W. E. Benziger, Soprano; Mr. Carl Lanzer, Violinist; Mr. D. Van Vleck and the New-York Male Octet.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. J. Johns, Pastor.—On Sunday at 10:30 A. M. preaching in the front part of the church; 2 P. M., Sunday-school; 3 P. M., communion service; 6:30 P. M., young people's meeting; 7:30 P. M., preaching to the young; 8:30 P. M., general prayer-meeting. Congregation invited to attend. Seats free; all welcome.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., West of 4th av.—Divine services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject of morning sermon—"Malformations of Character"; in the evening, first of a series of sermons on "The Life and Character of the Patriarch Jacob." The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor. Morning subject—"Wrecked by Sin, Rescued by God." Evening subject—"Echoes from Calvary: Eli, Eloi, Lama Sabacthani." Communion, 3 P. M. Young People's Meeting, 6:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

THE FIFTY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54TH st., near 8th av.—Public services will be resumed in this church on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, sermon by Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., Pastor. The Lord's Supper will be celebrated in the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st.—Preaching by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor. Services commence, morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Friends and strangers alike cordially welcomed.

AT STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, William Hayne Leavell, the young orator from the South, will preach in the morning at 10:30. Subject: "One Jesus." In the evening at 7:30. Subject: "Renunciation of Sin." Seats free; all are invited.

AT PLIMPTON HALL.—"THE TRUE FOUNdation," by Prof. Loutrel, at 11; Sunday-school at 3:30. At Brevoort Hall, 54th st., near 3d av., at 7:45; sunday-school, 2:30. Wednesday evenings at 8, 33d st., 6th av.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, ROBINson Hall, 16th st., near broadway.—Sunday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M., Rev. A. C. Bowdish will speak from Habakkuk, ii., 15. Good music: all are welcome. B. B. DYER, President. L. C. COLE, Secretary.

A MEETING FOR THE PROMOTION OF holiness will be held in the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church, near 8th av., New-York, Sunday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M.

A UNION PRAYER-MEETING OF ALL THE City Baptist churches will be held in Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, West 46th st., at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, 14th inst.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D.,
Will preach to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, a sermon to business men. Subject—"A New Cure for the Financial Wars of the Country."

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH,
East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Thomas, Sunday morning at 10:30; evening at 7:30.

BEDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORner Bedford and Morton sts.—Rev. G. H. Gregory, the Pastor, will preach to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:30. Seats free. All are welcome.

BRICK CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 37TH St.—Rev. George L. Walker, of New-Haven, will preach on Sunday, Oct. 10, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Divine service on Sunday at 10:30 A. M.
Sermon by
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D.
At 3:30 P. M. sermon by
Rev. W. TRACY TRACY.
At 7:30 P. M. the people's service.
Sermon by
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.
57th st., near 8th av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor,
will preach Sunday morning at 11.
Evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison av. and 35th st.
Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Rev. ARTHUR BROOKS, Rector.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN SUNDAY School, 55th and 57th sts., between Broadway and 7th av., at 2:30 P. M. In this promising field, there is now a pressing demand for educated Christian young men as laborers in the Master's Vineyard. Will not residents in this vicinity volunteer?

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, MERCER st., near Waverley place.—Rev. Dr. Deems is to preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All the seats free.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, on Greene st., near Canal.—Rev. H. B. Chapin, D. D., will preach Sunday at 10:30 and 3:30. All welcome. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Sermon on "The Hope of the Instant Coming of Our Lord Jesus Christ," Sunday, 7:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, (5th av. and 45th st.,) Rev. D. Howland, Rector.—Services 11 A. M., (holy communion.) Evening, 7:30, sermon by Rev. J. Conrad.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER 34TH st. and Park av.—Rev. W. R. Alger will preach at 11 A. M., Subject—"The Exc

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA....WED., Oct. 13 | ABYSSINIA...WED., Oct. 27
BOTHNIA....WED., Oct. 20 | ALGERIA....WED., Nov. 3

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 12:30 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 6 A. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 6:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

B. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Oct. 9, at noon
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Nov. 6, at 11 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 53 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 20
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 3
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Nov. 17

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $80, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $85. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, Tardieu.....Saturday, Oct. 16
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachenez.....Saturday, Oct. 30
AMERIQUE, Pouzols.....Saturday, Nov. 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO.....Oct. 12, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....Nov. 2, at 7:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....Nov. 16, at 8 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAITI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA, ASPINWALL, and PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):

ANDES.....Oct. 13.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES and JACMEL:

ATLAS.....Oct. 15.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE. (CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 9, 1 P. M.
CALIFORNIA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 16, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $80, $75 and $60. Steerage, at low rates. Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 9 | MAIN.....Sat., Oct. 23
DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 16 | RHEIN.....Sat., Oct. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,

For Aspinwall.

Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, Oct. 15, at 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS

TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876. $351, gold.

Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Monday, Nov. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Steam-ship VASCO DE GAMA.....Saturday, Oct. 9

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Fort Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Fairchild, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Oct. 7, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads. First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Albany.....22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND

PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON.....Saturday, Oct. 9
MANHATTAN.....Tuesday, Oct. 12
GEORGIA.....Thursday, Oct. 14

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY B. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

CITY OF GALVESTON, Capt. EVANS, SATURDAY, Oct. 9, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Oct. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Oct. 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Oct. 14

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Oct. 5

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 9 and Oct. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

OHIO.....Oct. 7 | PENNSYLVANIA....Oct. 28
ILLINOIS.....Oct. 14 | INDIANA.....Nov. 4
*KENILWORTH....Oct. 21 | *CITY of BRISTOL, Nov. 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Liverpool. Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND.....Oct. 12 | SWITZERLAND.....Oct. 23
NEDERLAND.....Nov. 5 | STATE OF NEVADA.Nov. 17

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.
NEDERLAND.....Oct. 12 | STATE OF NEVADA.Oct. 24
VADERLAND.....Nov. 5 | SWITZERLAND.....Nov. 17

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKH, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK.....THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 3 P. M
ITALY.....THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, Oct. 9, 12 M. | The Queen, Oct. 23, 1 P. M.
Egypt, Oct. 16, 3 P. M. | Spain, Oct. 30, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced rate. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....THURSDAY, Oct. 12
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Oct. 21

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR FERNANDINA, FLA., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.

Steamer CUBA, J. McINTOSH, Master, will sail SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 3, North River. For freight and passage to all points in Florida, Georgia, and Southern States, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

Shippers of goods per steam-ship MONTGOMERY will please transfer insurance to above steamer.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

OTHELLO.....Oct. 9 | HINDOO.....Nov. 3
COLOMBO.....Oct. 20 | NAVARINO.....Nov. 17

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

LOW FARE! LOW FARE!

On and after Oct. 1, GREAT REDUCTION in fare by People's Line Steam-boats to Albany, the North and West, with comfortable state-rooms warmed by steam-pipes.

First-class passage only $1.
Passage and berth, $1 50.
Deck passage, 50 cents.

Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 5, 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 5, 11:30 A. M.
Wed'day, Oct. 6, 7:30 A. M.	Wed'day, Oct. 6, 11:30 A. M.
Thurs., Oct. 7, 8:00 A. M.	Thurs., Oct. 7, 12:30 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 8, 9:00 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 8, 1:30 P. M.
Sat'day, Oct. 9, 2:00 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 11, 12:30 P. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 12, 2:00 P. M.	

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—

DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted), at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40. Last passages for season up, SATURDAY, Oct. 9; down, MONDAY, Oct. 11.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR

Troy and all points North and West—low fare.

First-class passage with cabin berth.....$1 00
First-class passage with stateroom berth.....2 00
Deck passage.....25

The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL, leave DAILY (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 49, North River, (foot Leroy st.) Fare Sunday evenings, first-class, $1 50.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 5:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING

at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON

Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY Of New-York.—JAMES DOOLEY, plaintiff, against SUSAN CANTON and THOMAS M. CANTON, defendants. Summons.—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 51 Chambers street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred dollars, with interest on same from the 1st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, September 8, 1875. DENIS QUINN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was on the 8th day of October, 1875, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Courthouse in said City of New-York.

DENIS QUINN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
o9-law6w8 No. 51 Chambers street, New-York.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—CORNELIA L. BROWN and ABRAHAM LOTT, as Executors of the last will and testament of ANNA BERGEN, deceased, against THOMAS HOLOHAN and MARY, his wife; Francis J. Holohan and Almira, his wife; Daniel P. Barnard and Hester, his wife; John Kearney, Timothy O'Farrell, Patrick Campbell, Jeremiah T. Donovan, Eli P. Shotwell, William Beard, Ephraim D. Brown, as President of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York; Nelson Shaurman, Charles W. Thomas, Samuel J. Gerritsen, as a Board of Improvement to lay out, regulate, construct, and complete Union street, in the City of Brooklyn, from the Gowanus Canal to the north-westerly line of Prospect Park and the City of Brooklyn; Mary Elmira Holohan, Anthony Francis Holohan, Henry McDermott, Frank McDermott, Ann Maroney, John Maroney, Francis V. S. Oliver, as Executor of the last will and testament of James T. Holohan, deceased.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served on you and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-House, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this amended summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, June 14, 1875.

A. & S. SCOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
o9-law6w8* No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New-York, Oct. 8, 1875.

ALL POWERS OF ATTORNEY GIVEN BY Me are hereby revoked.

MARY VAN HORNE WEBB.
No. 238 Grand Union Hotel.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife or a party of single gentlemen, either en suite or seperately, in the vicinity of Fifth Avenue Hotel; terms moderate. Address E. M. G., Box No. 279 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NO. 91.—SECOND FLOOR front rooms, with private bath; also, rooms en suite or singly. This house is handsome, commodious, and elegantly furnished. Billiard room. Breakfast to order till 10; dinner at 6 every day; men waiters; French cooking; references.

TO LET.—BY THE YEAR, IN ASSOCIATION Building, 23d st. and 4th av., a large, well-furnished bedroom; double windows, fronting south. Apply by letter to H. T. LEE, No. 9 Pine st.

APARTMENT HOUSE, NOS. 220 AND 222 5TH AV., OVERLOOKING MADISON PARK.—One beautiful suite, two or four large rooms, on second floor; richly furnished; all conveniences.

TWO, 54 EAST 25TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or singly; very nice rooms for gentlemen, and room suitable for a professional man, on first floor.

FIFTH AV. AND 14TH ST.—A VERY HANDsome suite of furnished rooms—parlor, two bedrooms, and private bath-room. No. 4 West 14th st. References.

NO. 58 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Furnished rooms on second and third floors; attendance good; references exchanged.

NO. 14 WEST 11TH ST., BETWEEN Broadway and University place, furnished rooms for gentlemen at moderate prices.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child, and servant; second or third floor in private family, having no other boarders preferred; location between 20th and 40th sts., Lexington and 6th avs. Address, giving full particulars and terms, with or without private table, W. D. B., Box No. 425 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED BY FIVE PERSONS, three gentlemen and two ladies, between Madison and 6th avs. and 23d and 46th sts.; will pay about $200 per month for good, neat, plain board. Address Mr. EDWARDS, Box No. 1,975 Post Office, New-York.

ROOM WITH BOARD WANTED BY A gentleman and wife in a first-class neighborhood, within ten blocks of 40th st. and Broadway. Address, with references and terms, which must be moderate, H. H. M., No. 149 West 40th st., care janitor.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS with board, in a private family; good table, &c., for family of four; a pleasant locality required. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, R., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A ROOM WITH FACILITIES FOR FIRE for one person, with board: state terms, references required, &c. Address LUCIFER, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR FOUR ADULTS, TWO children, and nurse at moderate terms, between 4th and 6th avs., above 23d st. Address O. B. B., Orange Valley, N. J.

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SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE
DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The committee appointed at the general meeting of the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Land Grant Bondholders, held at Cannon Street Hotel, London, on the 15th September, give notice that a circular by the committee, explanatory of the position of the company's affairs and the course the committee recommend, may be obtained on application at the offices of Messrs. NAYLOR, BENZON & CO., No. 34 Old Broad st., London, E. C., or Messrs. NAYLOR & CO., Nos. 99 and 101 John st., New-York, or it will be sent by post to such bondholders as furnish them with their addresses, by order of the committee.

J. F. TAFE.

Offices of Messrs. Naylor, Benzon & Co., No. 34 Old Broad st., London, E. C.; Messrs. Naylor & Co., Nos. 99 and 101 John st. New-York.

UNLIMITED AMOUNT OF MONEY WANTED

on line at three to five years, on good and valuable Western real estate, at eight to ten per cent. interest per annum; interest and principal payable in New-York or elsewhere, as may be contracted. Apply to

HAAK & CO., No. 45 Wall st., New-York.

STOCK SPECULATION.

A new book explaining the various methods of operating in stocks will be mailed free to any address by

L. W. HAMILTON & CO.,
Stock Brokers,
No. 10 Wall st., New-York.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western First Mortgage Extension bondholders will be held at No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 1, on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 M., to hear the report of committee.

(Signed,) SUMNER R. STONE, Chairman.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Seven Per Cent. convertible Sinking Fund Bonds, having twenty-four coupons. Interest payable May and Novemeber. A limited amount for sale by WORK, STRONG & CO., No. 36 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1875.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has this day been declared on the stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of October next at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., to stockholders registered as such at the closing of the books.

Transfer-books will be closed on the 1st, and reopened on the 16th day of October next.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL CO.,
TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 20, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the capital stock of this company will be paid on and after Oct. 9 next, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway, and No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

The transfer-books will open on Oct. 1 next.

LEROY R. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st. corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Interest commences from 1st January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUTTON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D st. and 6th av., New-York.—Interest computed and compounded January and July. Interest paid, Six per Cent. Interest commences the 1st of the month next following the deposit. Bank open daily; also, Monday Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.

JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
GEO. C. WALDO, Sec. H. K. THURBER, Vice Pres.

DEPOSITORS

in the Freedman's Savings Bank can be aided in obtaining their checks for the First Dividend. SAM. L. HARRIS, No. 558 Broadway, corner Bond st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$50,000.—ANY PARTY HAVING above amount in cash at his immediate command can meet with one of those rare opportunities occurring but once in a lifetime; the investment on investigation will be found sound, practical, and productive of vast results, in fact, a life-long income almost beyond computation is assured beyond the barest possibility of a doubt; every dollar of required amount will be "secured" in the fullest sense of the word for a term of years, if desired, paying the interest promptly; advertiser has been for some time actively engaged in developing the enterprise to its present limits, and on a personal interview can present the most convincing evidence that what is here set forth is an actual bona fide reality, and no fable or fraudulent scheme to entrap the unwary; first-class City references will be given and required; shyster brokers and wild-cat bankers need not trouble themselves to reply. Address UPRIGHT INTEGRITY, Box 109 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Four floors in No. 63 Madison av.; five, six, or more rooms can be had on each floor; also rooms for single gentlemen from $5 to $8 per week; house is clean and in good order; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. MCDERMOTT, in the house.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor (private bath-room) to let, without board; suitable for a party of gentlemen. Apply at No. 135 West 21st st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms may be had in a private house, with all the comforts of a refined home; near a good restaurant. No. 140 West 42d st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, without board, to gentlemen of the highest respectability only, at No. 36 Irving place, opposite the Westminster Hotel.

TO LET.—BY THE YEAR, IN ASSOCIATION Building, 23d st. and 4th av., a large, well-furnished bedroom; double windows, fronting south. Apply by letter to H. T. LEE, No. 9 Pine st.

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NO. 14 WEST 11TH ST., BETWEEN Broadway and University place, furnished rooms for gentlemen at moderate prices.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in best houses; floors with private table and suites for families; particulars free. HANKINS' BOARDING DIRECTORY, No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway. Open evenings.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, Corner Broadway and 31st st.—Elegant family and single rooms; restaurant first class; very quiet and genteel; entrance on Broadway, also 31st st.; rates moderate.

NO. 108 EAST 45TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY would rent one square room, large closet and wardrobe; also a small parlor to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; all modern improvements; references exchanged.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished second story room; a pleasant suite on third floor, en suite or singly, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with excellent board; also, a hall room with closet.

NO. 132 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR IRVING PLACE.—An American family having some room to spare will let, with good board, large pleasant rooms; grate fires; home comforts to parties desiring pleasant home; references.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished; private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table, or without board; references.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST.—FOUR DOORS west of Broadway; an entire second floor, elegantly furnished, with private table; also, one smaller suite; references.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., EAST, NO. 146.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, with board, to gentlemen and wives, and single gentlemen; house and location first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Large, handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen, with board.

ONE OR TWO HANDSOME ROOMS AND board with a small family, to a gentleman and wife or gentleman; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 171 West 10th st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, to let with board, at No. 68 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ONE DOOR FROM BROADWAY.—ACCOMmodation, with board. No. 36 West 31st st.; references exchanged.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., HAS suites of apartments, newly painted, in perfect order; private table.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.

Desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen, with board; references.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS, IN SUITES and separately; private table if desired; reference exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, to let, with board, at No. 68 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—FAMILY ROOMS; also large room for two

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ANTICIPATING THE ELECTION.

FORMAL NOTICES OF REMOVAL SERVED UPON THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS—THE GOVERNOR'S APPROVAL NECESSARY—STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER VOORHIS.

It has been rumored for some time past that Mayor Wickham would remove Police Commissioners Voorhis, Disbecker, and Matsell shortly before the election, and communications in this connection were served upon the Commissioners yesterday. The business was done in secret, and several hours passed away before the facts leaked out. Mayor Wickham was in his private office, and, for the time being, inaccessible, except to his immediate friends. But the movements of those who entered and left his sanctum seemed sufficiently mysterious to indicate that a caucus had been held at one time. Mr. Harrison, the Mayor's private Secretary, appeared in the waiting room, and a TIMES reporter asked him if the rumor was true. He replied: "I can give you no information whatever about the matter, and you cannot get any facts from the Mayor."

"Has the Mayor removed the Police Commissioners?" inquired the reporter.

"You must excuse me; I shall not answer that or any other question," replied the Secretary, as he hastily retreated to his desk.

A few minutes later the reporter saw the Mayor, but he declined to speak on the subject. A call was next made upon Police Commissioner Disbecker, at the Central Office. He admitted that he had received a communication from the Mayor, but as it was marked "personal," he could not divulge its contents. He regretted that he was not in a position to give further information upon the subject. Commissioners Matsell and Voorhis received similar communications from the Mayor.

There appears to be no doubt of the fact that the communications embodied notices of removal, upon the old charges preferred by Mr. John D. Townsend.

Some significant incidents recently occurred which, in the view of many persons, seemed to foreshadow the action of the Mayor. Soon after the Police Board appointed the list of Inspectors of Election submitted by Tammany, the Commissioners, on making further inquiry, found some thieves, gamblers, and bullies among the number, and they were promptly removed. Yesterday the names of two Tammany inspectors were stricken from the rolls. One is an active policy dealer, and the other is reported to have served a term in State prison. The old ring dodge of presenting a tolerably fair list of Inspectors for approval, and then causing them to resign so as to fill their places with roughs seems to have been resorted to by John Kelly and his friends, but the Police Commissioners have determinedly foiled their plans by rejecting all such candidates, and insisting that men of good character should be appointed. There never was a time when Tammany was in more need of a false count of votes at the coming election than she is now. Laborers, mechanics, and others are forming organizations to defeat her candidates, because the Mayor, who is still sustained by John Kelly, reduced the wages of the Boulevard men from $2 to $1 60 a day; and there is a noticeable want of harmony in all her district committees. But four sympathetic Police Commissioners could save Tammany in her extremity by appointing Inspectors of Election who would count in her friends.

Whether the accused Commissioners may or may not be guilty of the charges preferred against them, the ward politicians assert that if Gov. Tilden should approve the action of the Mayor, Tammany will have absolute control of the next election. They believe that in case of vacancies the Mayor will appoint Commissioners who will not be likely to interfere with any Inspectors of Election who may be indorsed by John Kelly.

STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER VOORHIS.

Commissioner Voorhis was found at his residence last evening by a representative of THE TIMES, to whom he stated that he had no official knowledge of any action on the part of the Mayor looking toward his removal from office. He admitted, however, that a communication from the Mayor had been placed in his hands just as he was about to go into the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, yesterday afternoon, but he said that he had been very busy all the afternoon attending to the business of that meeting and had not read the document, and did not know what it contained. He said further that he considered the communication confidential, and should not feel disposed to give out the contents of it at present, perhaps, even if he knew what those contents were, more especially as the Mayor had refused during the afternoon to state what the communication contained. Mr. Voorhis stated that he presumed that the board had not given complete satisfaction to either party, politically, for some time past, and he was strongly of the opinion that the only proper basis upon which the Board of Police Commissioners of this City ought to rest is a non-partisan one. He considered himself an independent man, as far as politics were concerned, and he never had belonged to Tammany Hall, although generally favorable to the principles which govern the Democratic Party. Speaking of the action taken by the board in removing certain Inspectors of Election, Mr. Voorhis said that those men were every one of them removed for cause, on the strength of testimony taken in reference to them, and that the action of the board was unanimous. In reference to his own removal, Mr. Voorhis said that such a thing could only be done, if done legally, after the preferring of charges, and when they were preferred, if they were, the public would probably hear something more about it. At present he had nothing to say about it, and thought he was not justified in putting any opinion on record in reference to the matter, in advance of any public action on the part of Mayor Wickham.

TACTICS OF THE FIREMEN.

EXHIBITION OF THE WORK OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT BEFORE THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION.

The National Association of Fire Engineers of the United States concluded its deliberations yesterday morning. President Hendricks, after calling the convention to order, thanked the members for their prompt and constant attendance at the sessions of the convention and their obedience to his rulings as Chairman. Chief Hills moved that the office of Treasurer be abolished, and that the performance of the duties connected with it devolve on the Recording Secretary. His suggestion was carried into execution, and the convention, on motion of Chief Gibson, adjourned sine die.

The various delegations then proceeded in a body to Union square plaza to review a picked brigade of the Fire Department, consisting of twelve engine companies and three hook and ladder companies with their apparatus. Among those present on the reviewing veranda of the cottage on the square, besides the chiefs of the several departments represented in the convention, were the members of the New-York Board of Fire Commissioners; Gen. Alexander Shaler; Fire Commissioner Bowers, of New-Haven; Excise Commissioner William H. Stiger; Mr. V. P. Sears, of the Boston Board of Underwriters, and of the Boston Protective Department; Superintendent J. S. Jacob, of the Boston Protective Department, and Chief Bates, of this City. A crowd of several hundred persons lined the sidewalks skirting the plaza awaiting the passage of the brigade, which made its appearance promptly at 10 o'clock, led by a drum corps. On arriving at the junction of Broadway and Seventeenth street the companies wheeled into the plaza, and passed before the reviewing party in the following order: Engine Companies Nos. 1, 4, 13, 33, Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, Engine Companies Nos. 3, 5, 15, and 27; Hook and Ladder Company No. 5, steam propeller engines Nos. 8, 11, 24, and 32, Hook and Ladder Company No. 6. The Brigade passed in review a second time at a trot and a third time at a full gallop, a performance which won the cheers of the delegates for its precision and the perfect discipline which characterized the movements of the various companies. The brigade was next drawn up in line fronting the cottage, and the officers, twenty-eight in number, marched close to the balcony, from which they were addressed by Chief Hendricks, President of the Convention, who, after tendering the thanks of the delegations for the display they had just witnessed, closed his remarks by introducing Chief Littler, of Iowa, who said among other things that while he had heard a great deal about the excellence and incomparable efficiency of the New-York Fire Department, the display he had witnessed just then far exceeded his most sanguine expectations. New-York could boast of many excellent institutions, but it could better afford to dispense with all others than with her Fire Department. He trusted that his fellow-members of the convention had learned a lesson from what they had seen while here, and they would go back to their several cities ready to effect such reforms as had been suggested to them. After the dismissal of the companies the delegates adjourned to the Everett House and agreeably surprised their gentlemanly and efficient Recording Secretary, Chief Raymond, of Cambridge, Mass., by presenting him with a valuable gold watch as a token of their appreciation of his services. The ceremony was performed by Commissioner Bowers, and the recipient returned thanks for the gift in a brief but appropriate address.

At 2 P. M. the visiting Chiefs boarded the fire-boat Havemeyer, which lay at the foot of Broome street, East River, and were taken to the foot of Forty-third street, at which point Chief Bates had arranged for the demolition of a fragment of wall by the corps of sappers and miners, in order to demonstrate to the Chiefs the feasibility of staying the progress of conflagrations by blowing up buildings with charges of dynamite. Experiments of the kind, it will be remembered, were carried out with entire success some time ago, and were followed by the organization of the officers of fire companies into a corps of sappers and miners. The wall operated on yesterday afternoon was a portion of an old factory destroyed years ago by fire. It was situated about two hundred feet from the bulkhead, and was protected on the north by high walls of rocks. The first charge, (twenty-two pounds,) exploded by electricity, was so far effectual as to blow off the top of a tall chimney attached, while the second, third, and fourth were failures. The fifth, however, demolished the entire structure. The majority of the delegates departed for their homes immediately after being landed at the Battery, but not before giving expression to their thanks to President Perley, of the Fire Commission, Chief Bates, and other officers of the department, for their uniform kindness and courtesy.

AN EXTRAORDINARY NARRATIVE.

TESTIMONY OF DR. MOSES JACOBI BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—DETECTIVES IN THE WITNESS CHAIR.

The Assembly committee charged with inquiring into the causes of crime in this City met again yesterday, in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Thomas Cooper Campbell presiding. Messrs. McGowan, Dessar, and Hess were in attendance. Capt. Gunner testified in respect to the arrest of the occupants of a disreputable house in Twenty-second street and the committal of a portion of them to the Penitentiary, but the proprietress was allowed her liberty on bail and was never brought to trial. Sergt. William A. Taaft, who is in charge of the House of Detention, detailed the routine of daily life there, and stated that no provision was made for a proper separation of young and innocent women from persons of immoral character. Robert H. Johnson produced the records of the Special Sessions, to show the committal to the Penitentiary of the women referred to in the testimony of Capt. Gunner.

Dr. Moses Jacobi, who was arrested and imprisoned in the Tombs on a charge of abortion, gave evidence respecting his experience in that institution. When he was taken into the prison he was placed in a cell with a burglar, and he immediately applied to Patrick Duffy, the keeper of the tier, for a better cell, as he did not like his quarters; Duffy at once transferred him to the best cell on the tier, and the only one which was boarded, and he supplied it with a few necessary articles to make it appear more cheerful and comfortable. For that privilege the witness gave the keeper $2 while he was at exercise, and he put it into his pocket quickly. In a few hours the money was returned by a prisoner named Raymond, who had the run of the Tombs, and a few days afterward Duffy entered his cell and stated that the privileges he had extended to him were worth $25. The witness declared he was not in a position to pay him that sum and Duffy left. For a few days he was uninterrupted, but at the end of that time Duffy refused to permit his daughter to remove his soiled linen, and roughly shoved her away from his prison cell. He then slammed the outer door of the cell, and for three weeks the witness was kept in close confinement without being once permitted out for exercise. He protested against it and wrote to the Warden, who visited him, called him a criminal, and said he always had trouble with these Jews. Duffy, who was present, put his finger to his nose and insultingly said: "Now, doctor, how have you fared?" They subsequently placed him in a condemned cell which was in a horrible condition of uncleanliness, and when, after a great exertion, he succeeded in communicating the fact of his confinement to Commissioner Sterne, he was in such a state of excitement that he would without hesitation have shot Quinn if he had had a revolver. Finally, he lapsed into a low fever and was treated by the medical attendant, and after that was permitted to exercise in the open air four hours a day. This privilege they were so anxious he should enjoy that they endeavored to force him out into the yard when the rain poured down in torrents. After ten weeks' confinement the witness was discharged without trial. Summing up his testimony as to the Tombs, he said that under the system prevailing there every respectable person was fleeced by Quinn and Duffy, while the loafers and thieves enjoyed a perfect holiday there. The "Dr." here stated that he was arrested in 1873 by Anthony Comstock, for sending through the mails a communication stating in answer to a woman's inquiry that his consultation fee was $25. On this point he was unwilling to testify, because he said he might fall again into the hands of Mr. Comstock, but upon the assurance of the committee that he would be protected, he presented one of the most extraordinary narratives of crime, and the method of evading punishment, which has yet been submitted to the committee. He said in substance:

"My candid opinion is that I was released on straw bail, though I am unable to say who furnished it; when I was first arrested I was taken before Commissioner Osborn and held to bail, but as I had no one to go surety for me he accepted, instead, United States bonds for $1,500 and I was released; some four months afterward I was called upon to plead in the United States Circuit Court, and the Judge determined upon holding me to bail in the sum of $5,000; I was compelled to go to Ludlow Street Jail in consequence, but my counsel, Goodhardt and Gardner, said, 'you go off, and you will be all right in a few days;' about four days after entering the jail a proposition was made to me that if I would give up the $1,500 bonds which Commissioner Osborn had returned to me I would be released; the proposition was made to me by a gentleman whom I had not previously seen, and he assured me that if I did not consent they would railroad me to Sing Sing; I consented to do so, and the day following I received notice from a court officer to change the bonds into greenbacks; for this purpose I was taken down to Wall street, and the amount realized on them was $1,700 in greenbacks; the gentleman who called on me with a view to my release again presented himself, and I was taken out to the clerk's office; the clerk, whose name was Gardner, said, 'If you give that much money for your freedom you are a —— fool; I will get you off cheaper than that;' he did not state, however, how I was to get off;' I then counted out the money and handed it over to the gentleman, who promised to release me; the following day he returned to me, saying, 'I don't want your money, there are too many fingers in the pie;' that same afternoon I was taken to the Commissioner's office in Chambers street, and both my lawyers were present; Mr. Gardner asked me if I had the money about me, and I answered in the affirmative and handed it over to him; he counted it, and said he required $50 more, and as I had not it in my possession he said he would take my word for it; I had previously paid $300 to my counsel; I was then released, but I never saw or knew who my bondsmen were; Mr. Goodhardt sent his boy with me for the $50, and I sent it to him; some time afterward this same boy brought me a letter from Mr. Goodhardt, telling me to fly at once, and believing there was 'a screw loose,' I went to Boston that night; Mr. Goodhardt knew my address there, and at the end of three weeks I received a telegram from him telling me to come back, that I was now free; I have not been molested since."

In answer to further questions the witness said: "I bought out 'Dr.' Franklin, and for five years continued the business under his name; I was his assistant for some months; I could not tell how much money he realized, but I estimate that he made about $2,500 a month; I was in the habit of bottling colored water for him which was marked 1, 2, and 3, and it was sold respectively at $5, $10, and $20 a bottle; I could not tell how many persons in this City are engaged in that business, but there are a great many more than those who advertise; I followed the footsteps of Dr. Franklin, using his name, though I was admitted to the practice of medicine under my own name, Jacobi.

Q.—Are you in the secrets of these people, and can you say whether these powders and medicines sold are effective for the purposes intended? A.—It is a barefaced humbug and swindle; the pills are merely bread coated with sugar, and sometimes fifty of them are sold for $100; the medicine is colored water.

Rebecca Jacobi, daughter of the last witness, corroborated her father's testimony respecting the refusal of Duffy to permit her to carry away her father's underclothing for washing, and John S. Berry, a lawyer, testified that Warden Quinn insultingly refused him permission to see a client in the Tombs.

Detective Christian B. McDougall testified that he arrested two women, known as "Black Lena" and "Tilly" Miller, and when he brought them to the station he was cautioned to watch his prisoners, as there was an intention to dispose of some property they had in their possession in Capt. Irving's room.

Officer William Luther stated that when the prisoners last mentioned were arrested and brought to the Central Office, Detective Walling told him that Victoria Tilly wanted to get McDougall out of the way, so that these women could dispose of property in their possession in Capt. Irving's room; Officer Goulding told him that evening to get a ladder and look into Irving's room to see if the stolen property was there, and he refused to do so; the witness has frequently seen Mrs. Mendelbohm, a notorious receiver of stolen goods, in Capt. Irving's office, and he had taken parcels from that office to Irving's house. He had no knowledge that the parcels were given him by Mrs. Mendelbohm, but he thought they were. Detective Clapp gave corroborative testimony respecting the supposed attempt to dispose of the property in Irving's office. He then detailed the facts connected with the effort to arrest the burglars who robbed the First National Bank of Quincy of $184,000 in bonds and money, and how he became cognizant of the burglars, whom he had known and conversed with. He believed he could have secured the arrest of the burglars, but the case was given to other detectives, and he was told that the burglars had given $16,000 in the detectives' office for immunity from arrest. This witness stated that when Bidwell, one of the Bank of England forgers, was arrested in Havana, he telegraphed to Capt. Irving that he was in trouble. Ex-Policeman Martinot gave corroborative evidence.

Walter Gibson, who was assaulted in Harlem by having vitriol thrown in his face, related the efforts he made to secure the arrest of its perpetrator, and he complained that he was not properly aided by the Police. Several officers were produced who stated that in his extreme anxiety Gibson had prevented them from working up the case.

The committee then adjourned until next Tuesday.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION REMOVED.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Police held yesterday, Election Inspectors Sperbeck, of the Third Election District of the Fifth Assembly District, James McMulkin, of the First Election District of the First Assembly District, B. F. Bermingham, of the Ninth District of the Sixth Assembly District, Patrick Gallagher, of the Ninth District of the Thirteenth Assembly District, James McManus and James Maloney, of the Eleventh District of the Third Assembly District, and P. J. Morgan, of the Seventeenth District of the Fifteenth Assembly District, were removed for improper conduct. On motion of Commissioner Disbecker, it was resolved to forward the evidence in these cases to the District Attorney's office in order that the matter might be brought before the Grand Jury. The polling places of the Twenty-fifth District of the Twenty-first Assembly District, and the Fourth District of the Tenth Assembly District were changed to No. 2,133 Third avenue and No. 134 Stanton street.

LOCAL POLITICS.

It was rumored in Brooklyn political circles yesterday that Mr. Ripely Ropes was about to issue a card declaring that he is not a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor.

The second meeting of the new Republican General Committee, Richmond County, N. Y., which George William Curtis is Chairman, will be held at Union Hall, Tompkinsville, on Monday next, to make arrangements for the coming election.

The delegates to the Westchester County Convention met yesterday at White Plains, Westchester. George W. Davids, of New-Rochelle, was nominated for County Treasurer; George Cooper, Superintendent of the Poor; Hugh Hughes, of Yonkers; Wilfred Purdy, of Port Chester, and Nelson G. Fashary, for Coroners, and W. C. Howe, for Justice of the Peace.

The Liberal Republican Judicial Convention for the Eighth Judicial District, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, met last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth street. An informal ballot being taken, James C. Quinn received a majority of the votes. On motion, E. C. Lee, James L. Hastie, and George McKay were appointed a committee to confer with other organizations, and the convention adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

There was a large attendance at the meeting last night of the Republicans of the Fourteenth Assembly District. Mr. John H. Brady presided, and a good deal of business was transacted. Fifty-five new members were received and many others were reported for membership. The President appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements for a grand mass meeting to be held on the 21st inst.

At a meeting of the Eleventh Ward Republican Association, of Brooklyn, last evening, at No. 10 De Kalb avenue, Mr. Albert Ammerman in the chair, Stephen M. Griswold was nominated for Alderman, and Christian Hohn for Supervisor.

The Executive Committee of the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association held their regular meeting last evening at their headquarters, No. 457 Fourth avenue, John R. Lawrence in the chair. A committee of five was appointed to select chairmen for the various election districts on the day of election. After the usual routine business was transacted the meeting adjourned.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 457 Fourth avenue, Hon. Henry E. Howland in the chair, Joseph Biglin Secretary. Thirty-four new members were duly elected, and forty-six names were proposed for membership. Speeches were made by Judge E. L. Fancher, Gen. George E. Sharpe, Hon. Henry E. Howland, Gen. Arthur, Charles E. Johnes, John Pullman, John R. Lawrence, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

A very large ratification meeting of the Twentieth Assembly District Republicans took place last evening at Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East Fifty-fourth street. The meeting was held under the auspices of the District Campaign Club, William C. Roddy presiding. After a few introductory remarks by the Chairman characterizing the present political canvass as a contest between honest and dishonest government, Hon. William A. Darling was introduced, and spoke eloquently and at some length upon the misrule of the Democratic Party. New-York City, he said, had practically, always been under Democratic rule, although the responsibility of the Municipal Government was sometimes in a degree divided between the two parties. Under Democratic management the citizens had witnessed an enormous increase year by year in the municipal debt, until it had finally attained the appalling extent of $165,000,000, which was a mortgage upon the labor and industry of the community. The responsibility for this great increase was directly traceable to the Democratic Party, which presumed to dictate to and govern the people by that corrupt secret organization, Tammany Hall. The immediate result of supporting such an oligarchy, the speaker continued, would be to destroy the liberties of the people, to decrease the value of property, to repel capital and depress trade. It, therefore, behooved the citizens of New-York to array every influence against the power of Tammany, and the speaker was glad to note evidence of a growing revolt to the arrogance of the Tammany Sachems, and an increasing determination to secure the defeat of that organization's candidates. He had the courage to maintain that it was the duty of the Republican Party to demonstrate that it thought more of the country's government and welfare than it did of any individual member of that party, and that, further, it intended to ask suffrages only for candidates of undoubted capacity and incorruptible integrity. The speaker then referred at length to the question of labor. Who ever heard, he argued, of the Republican Party issuing an official edict ordering that the wages of labor should be cut down? It was true that economy was necessary to good government. But that economy which would endeavor to retrench by decreasing the wages of industry was not the economy that was necessary. The vast increase in debt was not owing to large wages paid to laboring men, but to the maintenance in office of men who were paid salaries four times as great as their capabilities or labor warranted. This was an abuse the correction of which was difficult to accomplish, but it must be accomplished if economical government was to be administered. After speaking eulogistically of the many claims of Frederick W. Seward on the popular suffrage, and deprecatory of the action of the renegade John Bigelow in last year voting the Democratic ticket while claiming to be a stanch Republican, and of accepting a Democratic nomination while recently professing fidelity to the Republican Party, the speaker concluded by eloquently arguing that there had indeed been abuses in the Republican Party, but history demonstrated that no political party ever existed without corruption. It was the determined punishment of its corrupt members that won a party public confidence. It was this course that the Republican Party intended to pursue. The address was followed by others delivered by Major Willard Bullard and Thomas Crow, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE MARKSMAN'S BADGE.

THE FIFTH BRIGADE OF BROOKLYN QUALIFYING FOR THE CONTEST.

The closing practice of the Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, preceding the contest for the Marksman's Badge took place at Creedmoor yesterday. The regiments represented were the Thirteenth, forty-three men, under command of Capt. Beadle, Lieut. Parker Inspector of Rifle Practice; Fourteenth, eighty men, Major W. H. Michell commanding, Capt. Fagan Inspector of Rifle Practice; Fifteenth, forty-six men, commanded by Capt. Meyer, Lieut. Davidson Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Twenty-eighth Regiment, forty-three men, Lieut. Schweizer commanding, also Inspector of Rifle Practice. Col. McLeer, of the Fourteenth, commanded the corps; Capt. Kelly acted as Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Dr. Farley, of the Fourteenth, officiated as surgeon. The number of men who qualified to shoot in the second class were apportioned as follows: Thirteenth, twenty-one; Fourteenth, thirty-eight; Fifteenth, seventeen, and Twenty-eighth, twenty-one. Following are the scores of those who qualified to shoot for the Marksman's Badge:

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Capt. Fredenburgh	3 5 5 5 5	23	5 5 5 5 4	24	47
Sergt. Miller	3 4 5 2 5	19	3 0 3 3 0	9	28
Lieut. Coffin	3 4 3 3 4	17	2 4 0 0 3	9	26
Lieut. Watson	3 0 4 3 4	14	4 2 3 3 0	12	26

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private Robertson	3 4 4 4 5	20	4 4 4 3 4	19	39
Corp. Miller	3 3 3 3 4	16	2 5 4 5 5	21	37
Capt. Parkinson	4 5 4 5 4	22	4 0 0 3 5	12	34
Private Smith	2 3 5 4 4	18	4 5 3 4 2	16	34
Private Vauxhall	4 4 3 5 2	18	4 4 3 2 2	14	32
Capt. Meyer	3 3 2 4 4	16	3 2 0 4 5	14	30

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Sergt. Fetten	3 2 5 5 4	19	4 4 4 4 5	21	40
Private Lutz	0 3 3 3 2	11	2 4 5 5 5	21	32
Private Schweisel	5 3 5 4 3	20	0 2 0 4 4	10	30
Lieut. Bossert	4 4 3 2 3	16	2 3 0 3 2	10	26

None of the members of the Fifteenth Battalion qualified for the trophy.

BANKRUPTCY OF WILLIAM F. HOWE.

William F. Howe, the Tombs lawyer, filed a petition in bankruptcy with the Clerk of the United States District Court, which was yesterday referred to Register Ketchum. The Register will appoint a time for a meeting of the creditors at an early date. The list of creditors is quite large, and among the number is the jewelry firm of Ball, Black & Co. for an unknown amount, and some people residing in Astoria whose names could not be learned. The debts will approximate $15,000, and so far as the petition shows Mr. Howe has no assets. Mr. Carlisle, of No. 122 Broadway, called at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy late yesterday afternoon and examined the papers as the bankrupt's counsel in the case.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Hon. James N. Tyner, Assistant Postmaster General, was among the visitors yesterday at the Post Office.

At the regular meeting of the Park Commissioners held yesterday, plans were adopted for the regrading of Third avenue from One Hundred and Forty-seventh street to Harlem Bridge.

David Jones, aged forty-five, of No. 407 West Eighteenth street, was found sick on his truck on Pier No. 49 North River, yesterday, and died soon after being taken to the Charles Street Police Station.

At the annual meeting of the Manhattan Club, Thomas R. Fisher, Manton Marble, Sidney Webster, William B. Duncan, and S. L. M. Barlow were re-elected to the Board of Management to serve five years.

Henry Cuckert, aged six years, of No. 229 East Third street, was run over and instantly killed by a wagon in front of his residence yesterday morning. The driver of the wagon was arrested and Coroner Croker was notified to hold an inquest.

The following persons were held for trial yesterday by Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court, for violating the Excise law: Henry Ramak, No. 195 Church street; Thomas C. Porter, No. 165 Church street; John Shannon, No. 348 Canal street.

The Utica Steam Engine Company has seized the Baxter steam canal-boat City of Chicago under a chattel mortgage made to secure payment for engines furnished. The seizure was made at the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, where the City of Chicago is moored.

While City Marshal Thomas Walsh, of the Second District Court, was executing a writ of ejectment at No. 323 Pearl street yesterday morning, he was assaulted by John Owens, of No. 103 Mott street, who bit off a piece of Walsh's under lip. Owens was arrested.

George E. Brooke, of No. 42 East Twenty-ninth street, yesterday detected George Wood in an attempt to carry off a box of silk neckties valued at $25. On being arraigned before Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, Wood was committed in default of $500 bail to answer.

Patrick Geary, one of the four Penitentiary keepers indicted for manslaughter in having caused the death of a prisoner named Michael Connolly, was brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday and released on $2,500 bail. Ex-Warden Joseph Luscomb, of the Penitentiary, became surety for Geary.

Daniel McKellar and Hugh Park, who were arrested on the 30th of September, charged with stealing a watch and chain and money, all of the value of $150, from Allen Gilman, while he was asleep in No. 75 James street, were arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and held for trial in $2,000 bail each.

The President of the Produce Exchange, Mr. Floyd, in response to a request from the Board of Managers, has appointed the following gentlemen a special committee on the proposed new building, to receive suggestions and communications: E. R. Livermore, J. A. Ewing, James D. Wynkoop, S. A. Sawyer, Asa Stevens, Lewis Robbins, Walter F. Brush.

Theodore Wyman was before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, charged by Frank Lawrence, of Palisades, Rockland County, N. Y., with the larceny of $21 in money and a watch valued at $10. He was held on a temporary commitment to await the arrival of the proper officers from Rockland County, to whom he will be surrendered to be taken back there for trial.

Charles Wilson was taken before Justice Otterbourg yesterday on a charge of keeping a lottery policy shop at No. 69 Gold street, at which place he was arrested by an officer, in the act of furnishing policy slips to fourteen men and two women, who were in his place at the time. Bail was fixed at the sum of $1,000, which was furnished, and two or three of his customers were held as witnesses.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a youth named John Sullivan, charged with firing a pistol at Officer Daniel Fitzpatrick, of the Fourth Precinct, was found guilty of assault and battery and sentenced by Judge Sutherland to six months in the Penitentiary. Richard McNevins, charged with stealing a quantity of lead pipe from the building No. 515 West Forty-second street, pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday the following men were arraigned before Justice Smith for violation of the Excise law: Morris Fenerton, No. 29 East Broadway; Thomas Tierney, No. 17 East Broadway; Frank Ryder, No. 268 East Broadway; John Shoby, No. 56 East Broadway; John Fink, No. 133 Division street; Thomas Bannan, No. 300 East Broadway; John Schroder, No. 107 Division street. Each prisoner was admitted to $100 bail to answer in General Sessions.

A collection will be taken up on Sunday morning at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Forty-second street and Madison avenue, for the benefit of the dispensary attached to the church. This institution has been in existence seven years, during which period 10,500 patients have been treated, and 21,000 prescriptions carefully prepared. Patients who cannot be properly cared for at the dispensary are sent to St. Luke's Hospital, or to the "Home for Incurables," at the expense of the society.

The suit of James G. Savery and Benjamin F. Allen, of the firm of J. G. Savery & Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, against the American bark Iddo Kimball, G. W. Goslin, master, came up yesterday in the United States District Court, Judge Blatchford presiding. The suit is to recover $3,815 as damages for goods destroyed by a fire upon the pier, and as alleged through the carelessness of those handling the property. The answer of Henry Simmons, of Philadelphia, the owner of the vessel, is a general denial. Decision reserved.

William Gleason, who attempted to steal a watch from Mr. Joseph Wolf, while riding on the platform of a Third avenue car, on Thursday evening, and who tried to shoot Mr. Wolf with a pistol when the latter had succeeded in running him down in Theatre alley, and who also tried to use the same weapon on the officer who came to arrest him, was brought before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and held for trial on two charges—larceny from the person and felonious assault and battery.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week 239 deaths were reported in Brooklyn. Of these 9 deaths resulted from small-pox and 26 from diphtheria.

At a meeting of the Kings County Committee of the New-York Prison Association, held recently, the subject of building a home in the county for released criminals was discussed. The scheme is to be carried out when sufficient funds can be raised. The officers of the committee are: President, F. T. Hoyt; Secretary, N. T. Beers; Treasurer, J. H. Holman; Bursar, Missionary, Rev. J. G. Bass.

Suit has been brought in the Supreme Court, Special Term, by Edward M. Jewell against the Craftsmen's Life Assurance Company, the Hope Life Insurance Company, the New-Jersey Life Insurance Company, and Edward A. Lambert, to have the transfer of the assets of the first-named company to the other two declared null and void, on the ground that Lambert, who was President of the Hope Company, received $9,000 to use his influence in bringing about the transfer, and that the transfer was otherwise fraudulent. The case will be called for trial on the 26th inst.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Yonkers Rifle Association will hold its opening match at Morse mere Range to-day, at 1:30 P. M. There will be two prizes offered: First, a landscape telescope, valued at $50; second, a life membership, valued at $25. Any military rifle may be used; five points to be deducted from special rifles; position, any, with head toward the targets; distance 500 yards; two sighting and ten scoring shots.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jewish feast of Yom Kippur was strictly observed throughout the State yesterday.

The suit of Michael Moriarty against the Erie Railway Company for $50,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained in consequence of being ejected from a train, resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions, yesterday, John Morgan was sentenced to ten years in State Prison, for burglary; Ludwig Reckert, ten years, for grand larceny, and Thomas Palmer, (colored,) five years, for grand larceny.

Mr. Lang Sheaff, of Cleveland, has made arrangements to give a series of revival meetings in Jersey City, for the benefit of railroad employes. The first service will be held at 2:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, in the Pennsylvania Railroad freight-house, corner of Warren and Plymouth streets.

Ignatius Nasco, an Italian, complained to the Newark Police yesterday that he had been robbed of $75 and two watches while lying sick at No. 85 River street. The house, which is in the worst section of the city, was "pulled" last night by the First Precinct Police, and a number of the inmates arrested and locked up.

Mrs. Margaret McDevitt, an employe at the County Lunatic Asylum, in Newark, died Wednesday night from the effects of a dose of bichromate of potash taken in mistake for whisky. The most remarkable fact connected with the case is that the woman lived a week after taking the poison, and it was even thought on Tuesday that she would recover.

Hezekiah Lawrence and James Hannigan were arrested in Exchange place on Thursday night by Officer Bowe on suspicion of stealing Jersey City ferry tickets, which they were trying to sell. Lawrence stated that he was a driver in the employ of the American Express Company, and it was shown that the tickets had been sold to that company. Lawrence was held and Hannigan discharged.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company met yesterday in the Drexel Building, and resolved to issue a call to the stockholders of the Missouri and Pacific Railway Company to meet them in conference on Tuesday next, when the condition of the latter road, and the fact that the Atlantic and Pacific Company are unable to pay the interest about to become due, will be laid before them, and their advice will be asked as to what is best to be done about it. The Missouri Pacific Road is leased to the Atlantic and Pacific Company for 999 years, the latter agreeing to pay dividends and interest on its stock and bonds.

A MOST USEFUL INVENTION

Is DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. It is an unfailing relief for pain, and is the only specific known for Piles, Corns, and all Skin Diseases. 25c. per box.—*Advertisement.*

DRIVE OUT CATARRH with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR, standard remedy seventeen years. Tested free at Wolcott's Pain Paint Office, No. 69 Chatham street. Sold everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship France, from Havre.

August Verot, Mr. Villamil, Ignatius Villamil, Mr. Allegeyer, Alfred Lionnet, Max Call, D. Wilcox, Mrs. Trouilly, Mrs. V. Bu-cail, Henri Stranheim, Mr. Castilion and nephew, Mrs. M. Briot, Mr. and Mrs. Cahn, John Walker, Mrs. John Walker and child, Miss Camaret, R. Crooks, P. Nordman, Mr. Velasques, Mrs. E. Gunnig, Mrs. Kahn, Miss Kahn, Mr. Kahn, Mr. Pombla, Mr. Schmidt, Mrs. Schmidt, Mr. Lienard, Mrs. Lienard, Leard Muzar, Mrs. Diehl and two children, Frederick Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Tardy, Mr. and Mrs. Thiery Lionel and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ulm and three children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Marco and two infants, Mrs. S. Brunhacher, Miss S. Brunhacher, Miss Victoire, Miss Gab. Fouque, Mrs. Musa, Mrs. Dunaud, A. Claire, G. Abel, Mr. Lienard, Mr. Bouyer, Mr. Schweitzer and child, Mr. Beauchamp, Mr. Rey, Mrs. Siccardi, Mr. Siccardi, Mr. Humbert, Edward Meunt, Gaspar Adier, Mrs. Dumont, Mrs. Creveling, Miss Creveling, P. J. Grey, Mr. Duchochois, Mr. and Mrs. Ad. Rassinier and child, Mr. and Mrs. Godillot, Mr. Godillot, Jr., Mrs. M. Blay, L. Viple, F. Lamotte, J. Galinier, Mr. and Mrs. August Schmidt, Louis Charles Geisendorf, Mr. and Mrs. Edouard Kranienfeld, Ferrier Delphige, Alfred Delphine, Joseph Viacara, Mr. Bauchampt, Mrs. Euphrasie Leydet, Miss Josephine Leydet, Edouard Ramires, Mr. Crewling, Mr. Querat, Mr. and Mrs. Werdenschlag, Mr. and Mrs. George Cellier, Mr. Ducourt and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Desbaran, Mrs. André Jarry, Mr. Bermudes, Mr. Frazer, Philip Garnier, Mrs. Marie Garnier, Louis Saalfield, Emile Sorre, Mr. Louis Busenoech, Mrs. Emma Busenoech, Armand Busenoech, Eight religieuses.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:05 | Sun sets.....5:30 | Moon sets..12:11

HIGH WATER—THI